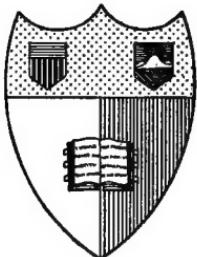


A STORY
OF
SIX DECADES



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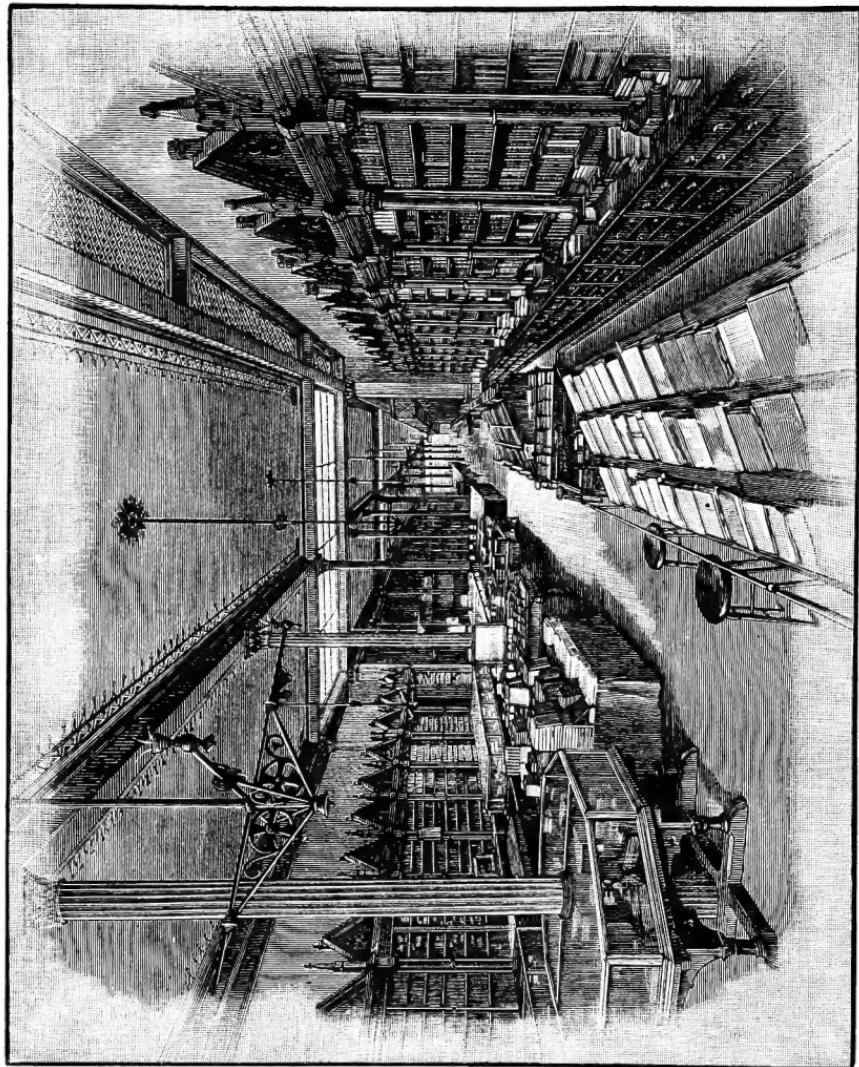
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INTERIOR OF STORE, 1420 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

A STORY
OF
SIX DECADES.

BY
C. R. BLACKALL.



PHILADELPHIA:
AMERICAN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY,
1420 Chestnut Street.

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PREFATORY NOTE.

THE history of any great enterprise that has been in active operation during more than half a century, necessarily consists in great part of details that have but little interest to the general reader in this age, when minutes are golden, and every stroke must count. In the volume now presented, the aim has been to give, concisely, the leading facts in the wonderful development and progress made by the American Baptist Publication Society, since its organization in 1824, especially emphasizing its magnitude and value, as an agency for the evangelization of the world; its stability, resulting from the strict integrity of its management; the influence it has exerted in promoting an essential unity of doctrine and practice among a people distinguished for independent thought and action; and the sure indications of divine guidance, not only in the foundation work, but throughout the whole period under review. The record made by the Society cannot fail to awaken devout thanksgiving for all that God has wrought through this instrumentality.

Added to a thorough knowledge of its varied operations, gained by personal relation to its work during nearly eighteen years, the author has had free access to original manuscript documents, and to several rare volumes, now out of print, from which alone correct information could be gained. Acknowledgment is made to George W. Anderson, D. D., and Prof. Hiram F. Reed, A. M., for valuable assistance rendered, particularly in perfecting the statistical tables given in the Appendix. It is earnestly hoped that this "Story of Six Decades" will win to the Society many new friends, who will be as staunch supporters of its worthy and beneficent purposes, as the noble company of distinguished men and women who have thus far made its history.

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A STORY OF SIX DECADES.

THE DAYS PRECEDING.

IN the times of the Apostles, the opponents of Christianity thought to stamp out the truth by the iron heel of oppression, or to consume it by the fires of persecution. The disciples were “scattered abroad,” but the means taken to destroy only made them stronger in their faith; and, in every place to which they were driven, centres of influence were formed, whence new churches speedily came into being. Thus martyrs have ever been the seed of the church. The experience of the early Christians was repeated, with essentially the same features, in the days when the Puritans of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay began their history.

The seeds of the Baptist Denomination were sown in this country by persecutors in other lands. Fleeing hither for refuge against oppression, men of sturdy and stalwart souls, with deep and earnest convictions, found themselves subject to persecutions similar to those they had endured in their native land. It was impossible for them to fraternize in church fellowship with those whose religious forms and tenets were in many respects entirely incongruous with their own. They were in a small minority. Protest and opposition seemed utterly unavailing. At every point they were beaten down

to the dust, excluded from the privileges of citizenship, and exiled from their new-made homes.

As a consequence, Baptist principles failed, for more than a century, to get any great foothold in our country. But, by reason of these persecutions, the comparatively few were driven together and welded in sympathy and action. Especially was this true of Roger Williams and his associates. Banished from Massachusetts in 1636, because of his Baptist principles, Williams fled to Rhode Island. There he founded a settlement, where, "for the first time in the history of the world, there was a civil government which claimed no jurisdiction in religion, and where the great principle of religious freedom was first practically applied." In 1639, the First Baptist Church of Providence, the first in America, was organized.

In 1665, the First Baptist Church of Boston was formed at Charlestown, and maintained its place and name, alone, through terrible persecutions, for an hundred years. In 1682, a Baptist Church was organized at Kittery, Maine, but was scattered within a year by persecution. In the same year, brethren fleeing from that persecution in Maine, came to Charleston, South Carolina, and there re-organized their church. In 1688, the Lower Dublin Church was formed at Pennekak, Pennsylvania. The whole number of Baptist Churches in the Colonies is believed to have been but thirteen. This made up the record for the century. It was marked by persecution at almost every point. In 1750, there were but fifty-eight Baptist Churches in America.

It may be asked how it came about that any possible unity of effort could exist with a people who discarded the principle of

uniformity that specially marked their day. The practice of voluntary association prevailed among them then, as it does now, and left them free to adjust themselves to changing circumstances and times. Custom or usage never could, under such conditions, become an unalterable law. But, as to the great body of Christian doctrine, they were in unity. On all fundamental questions they stood together. A regenerate church membership, and religious freedom for all, were first principles, never to be ignored or discarded. A denominational unity resulted, based on a supreme regard for the authority of God's word, and rejection of everything which is not sanctioned by that word. Hence, hierarchy, tradition, and a State Church were alike opposed. It was only a question of time, they believed, when the might of truth should prevail; but, whether or not it prevailed, the one thing for them was to abide in strict integrity to Bible doctrines, and to maintain such doctrines firmly, though it cost them worldly possessions, personal liberty, or even life itself. Such was the religious ancestry of the Baptists of America.

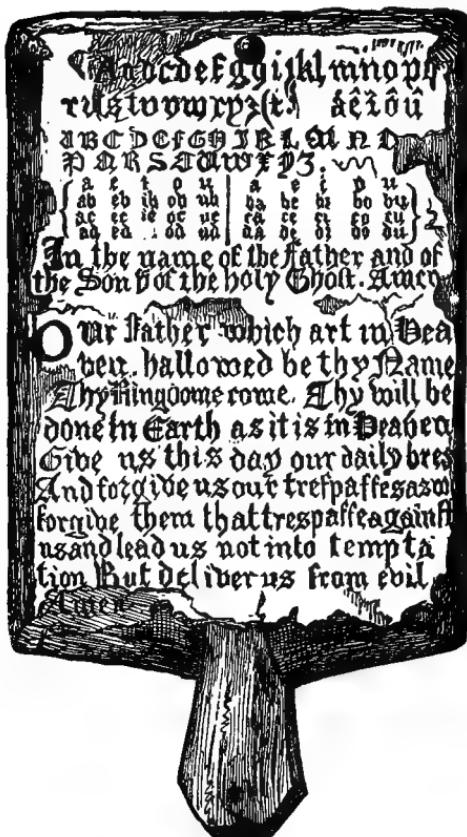
Baptists appear to have begun their Sunday-school work in the year 1804, a school being then opened in the Second Baptist Church in Baltimore, Maryland, upon a plan differing from most others, in having religious instruction as the sole object. Prior to that date, a school had been commenced in Ephrata, Pennsylvania, in 1740, which, after being continued for more than thirty years, was broken up during the War of the Revolution. A school had been started by Bishop Asbury, of the Methodist Church, in Hanover, Virginia. "The First Day, or Sabbath School, Society" had been organized in Philadelphia, in 1790, and planted a number of schools. A

school had been established at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and another at Hudson, New York.

Through persistent efforts, the Baptists had obtained their religious rights, and on every hand their activities were quickened. In Philadelphia, September 21, 1815,

three female members of the First Baptist Church commenced a school, being only one week later than one opened by the Presbyterians in that city. Others rapidly followed, first in the cities, and then in smaller communities, until the work became general.

At this period there were very few books especially adapted to children. The "Horn Book" of the seventeenth century is not so striking in comparison with the issues of the year 1800, as are those of to-day, with



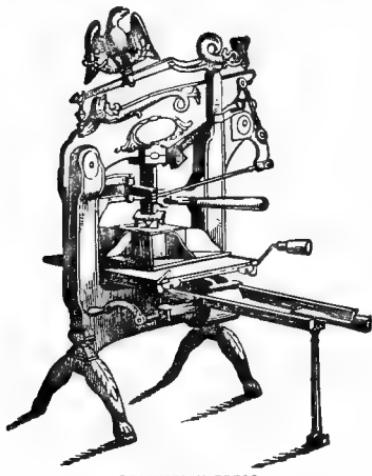
HORN-BOOK OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

their almost faultless typography and press-work. The old wood and stone printing press of the time of Gutenburg had indeed given

place to one of improved make, now known as the "Old Common Press," and this in its turn to another of a much higher order, known as the "Columbian Press," the essential features of which are found in the ordinary hand press of the present day. But on neither of these could really fine work be done, such as is produced by the presses now in use.

The art of engraving, also, was in its infancy, though nearly four centuries had elapsed since the legend of Saint Christopher had been pictured in a rude way by the aid

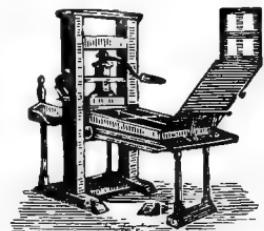
of the engraver, and had been copied by Gutenberg as his first effort in that direction. A comparison with the engravings made in the early part of the present century will show how slow was the progress. In fact, the advancement was of necessity in three lines at the same time—paper, types and engraving, and printing.



COLUMBIAN PRESS.



EARLIEST PRINTING PRESS.



OLD COMMON PRESS.

In the beginning of the century there were but few books speci-

ally adapted to children. The "New England Primer" was perhaps the most popular, and was almost exclusively studied for many years. It is now regarded as a curiosity, with its queer alphabet and its questions and answers on Biblical subjects.

Dr. Watts' cradle hymn—
Hush, my dear, lie still and slumber,
and the child's evening prayer,
so reverently remembered by
all who ever learned it—

Now I lay me down to sleep,
were in this Primer. In it,
also, was The Lord's Prayer,
The Apostles' Creed, The As-
sembly's Shorter Catechism,
and Cotton's Catechism, en-
titled "Spiritual Milk for
American Babes, drawn out of
the breasts of both Testaments,



ST. CHRISTOPHER.

for the soul's nourishment." The closing attraction was a poetical dialogue between Christ, a Youth, and the Devil.

Besides the Primer, the juvenile mind could feast upon Watts' Divine Songs; Janeway's Token for Children; Jane Taylor's Poems; Tales of Instruction and Amusement; Martyrdom of John Rogers; and a few more of like character. A popular illustrated children's book of that day was one called The Royal Guide, con-

taining a Picture Alphabet, of which we give a specimen verse: The letter A standing for—

The axe which traytors often dread,
And husbandmen employ,
Will sure, in time, cut off the head
Of every naughty boy.

Besides, there was the “History of King Pippin, with an account of the melancholy death of four naughty boys, who were devoured by wild beasts; likewise the wonderful delivery of Master Harry Harmless, by a little white horse.” Also, the Family Book, or Children’s Journal, with instructive conversations; Life and Adventures of a Fly; History of Joseph; Shepherd of Salisbury Plain; Death of Abel; Pilgrim’s Progress; Holy War; and some others.

The highly sensational were not altogether wanting, judging by such titles as, The Village Tattlers; The Beauty and the Monster; Cross, the Conjuror; History of Highwaymen; American Buccaneers; and World Turned Upside Down.

The Sunday-school libraries of the early days were hence both meagre and mixed in character, from necessity, as the class of literature now known as Sunday-school books was probably inaugurated by the issue of “Little Henry and his Bearer,” by the “Philadelphia and Adult Sunday School Union,” as early as 1819; the “Youth’s Magazine,” the first of its class, having been commenced in London in 1805, and the first hymn book for schools, issued by the London Sunday School Union, having appeared in 1816.

Meantime, there was an almost universal activity on the part

of Christians of every name, leading to various organizations for Christian work, particularly in England and America.

Early as 1756, a Latin Grammar School, known as "Hopewell Academy," had been established by the Philadelphia Association, at Hopewell, New Jersey. The quaint little building is still standing—an object of much interest. A year previous, the first Baptist Education Society in America was formed at Charleston, South Carolina.

A few years later, in 1764, Baptists had united in establishing, at Providence, the "Rhode Island College," now known as "Brown University."

The Methodists were in the lead in founding their great "Book Concern," in 1788; but Baptists were the first to form an organization for Foreign Missions. Inspired by the unquenchable zeal of William Carey, which was seconded by the earnest and self-denying efforts of the Rev. Andrew Fuller, "The Particular Baptist Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Heathen," was established at Kettering, England, in 1792. Five years afterward, the "Baptist Home Mission Society" of England was formed. Then followed, in 1799, the "London Religious Tract Society"; the "British and Foreign Bible Society," and the "Massachusetts Domestic Mission Society," in 1802; "Andover Theological Seminary," in 1808; the "Protestant Episcopal Tract Society," and the "American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions," in 1810; "Princeton Theological Seminary," in 1812; "Waterville College,"—now "Colby University,"—in 1813; the "American Tract Society" (Boston), the "Massachusetts Baptist Education So-

ciety," and the "Baptist General Missionary Convention for Foreign Missions," in 1814; the "American Bible Society," in 1816; the "Baptist Educational Society of New York,"—from which re-



WILLIAM CAREY.

sulted, in later years, "Madison University," and "Hamilton Theological Seminary,"—in 1817; "Columbian College,"—afterward "Columbian University,"—in 1821; the "American Sunday School

Union," in 1824; and the "American Tract Society" (New York), and "Newton Theological Institution," in 1825. Various Baptist State Conventions or Associations were formed about this period; but there was no Tract or Publication Society, though a local organization, in which Baptists had some part, was started in New England in 1811, under the name of the "Evangelical Tract Society." A great deal of interest, however, was awakened in the minds of men in various parts of the country, and in 1820 some discussion occurred in Philadelphia concerning the formation of a Tract Society; but nothing definite came of it, except the keeping alive of desire and hope.

At this date, the population of the United States was about 10,000,000. The statistics of the Baptist Denomination could not then be given with accuracy; but a fair approximation was published by the Baptist Board of Missions, which gave a table of Associations, showing 3,594 churches, containing 225,000 members. The number of ministers was estimated at 2,219, leaving 1,375 churches without settled pastors. These pastorless churches were supposed to represent at least 255,000 persons that were directly and indirectly connected with them, who were deprived of regular religious instruction. It is said further: "Many of these churches have no stated preaching. The Sabbath is not hallowed by the service of the house of God. The ordinances of the gospel are seldom enjoyed." The "Anti-Mission," and "Seventh Day Baptists," were included in the foregoing statistics, and these numbered about 75,000, which would leave only about 150,000 Regular Baptists in 1824.

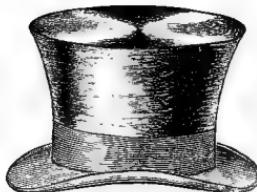
At this time there were four Baptist weekly religious papers—

the "Christian Watchman," commenced in Boston, in 1819; the "Columbian Star," commenced in Washington, in 1822,—now the "Christian Index;" the "Christian Secretary," begun in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1822; and the "New York Baptist Register," at Utica,—now the present "Examiner,"—in 1823. The "American Baptist Magazine," which is now the "Baptist Missionary Magazine," represented the Foreign Work of the denomination. The "Baptist Almanac," said to be the first strictly religious Almanac ever published, had made its appearance, issued by Mr. John S. Meehan, at Philadelphia, in 1820, and its entire edition of 3,000 copies had found ready sale.

The interest in a Tract Society movement finally centred in Philadelphia and Washington. In the latter named city, Mr. James D. Knowles, Editor of the "Columbian Star," and the Rev. Luther Rice, a leading spirit in "Columbian College," were its active promoters. The college was in full operation, though in the throes of financial struggle common to all new educational enterprises started without pecuniary endowment.

These and kindred projects absorbed the minds of the leaders in Baptist circles, yet the Tract idea would not down, and a few tracts were printed on the press of the Columbian Star for such as desired them. There being no organization, and no depository, it was the custom of some, as the Rev. Samuel Cornelius, then of Alexandria, Virginia, told the writer, to carry a stock of tracts in the inner lining of their high "bell-crown hats," where they were always convenient of access. Those old-time hats were often put to good account by busy people whose pockets were few. They were from seven to eight

inches high, bell shaped, with a breadth of eleven inches at the top, and had a brim of two and a half inches, partly turned up, from the band. In some instances the inside was fitted with sundry pockets for bills and accounts, and often for articles of light merchandise, the silk pocket handkerchief in general use being almost universally added. It will readily be seen that such a hat formed a very good receptacle for a moderate supply of tracts. It is said that the dropping of some tracts from the hat of Mr. Cornelius, on one occasion, fired anew the heart of the Rev. Noah Davis, of Salisbury, Maryland, to the need of some better and more fitting depository, with an organization behind it, and a broad and comprehensive work beyond it.



A PRIMITIVE TRACT DEPOSITORY.

INAUGURATION.

THE germ has in it the essentials of the full grown structure. The seed contains in embryo a perfect tree. The discussions among the students in Philadelphia, in 1820, resulted in an organized Society in Washington, D. C., in 1824. Its projectors had no conception of the magnitude to which their plant should grow, but the essential character of their organization never has been lost.

As a result of some correspondence, and much conversation between Mr. J. D. Knowles and the Rev. Noah Davis, Mr. George Wood, and Mr. J. S. Meehan, the "Columbian Star" of February 21, 1824, contained the following notice :

** * * Those persons who are disposed to assist in forming a Baptist General Tract Society in this city, are requested to meet at the house of Mr. George Wood, on Wednesday evening, (25th inst.), at 7 o'clock.*

In response to this call, twenty-five persons assembled, as follows: Wm. Staughton, D. D., Rev. Luther Rice, Rev. O. B. Brown, Rev. Samuel W. Lynd, James M. Staughton, M. D., James D. Knowles, George Wood, Baron Stow, John S. Meehan, Enoch Reynolds, Joseph Gibson, Daniel Brown, Joseph Thaw, Isaac G. Hutton, Robert P. Anderson, Greenberry Gaither, Stephen C. Ustick, Joseph Cooper, Mrs. Peck, Mrs. Hutton, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Sarah Reynolds, Mrs. Nancy Craven, Mrs. McIntire, Miss Isabella Owen.

Wm. Staughton, D. D., acted as chairman. An organization was

formed, under the title of "The Baptist General Tract Society," with a constitution that limited the proposed work to the publication and distribution of evangelical tracts. The Rev. Obadiah B. Brown was chosen President.

Mr. Brown was then forty-five years old, having been born in Newark, New Jersey, in 1779. Educated a Presbyterian, he became a Baptist at the age of twenty-four. He was pastor in Washington, and also head clerk in the Post Office Department, and later was Chaplain to Congress. He continued President of the Society while it remained at Washington. His death occurred in 1852.



WILLIAM STAUGHTON, D. D.

Noah Davis was one of the most active supporters of the new So-

ciety. He had been among the foremost in its inception and organization. It seems in place to give a pleasing reminiscence that illustrates his transparent character. While yet a student in Columbian College, it became generally known that he was paying special

attentions to Miss Mary ——, who attended a church in Alexandria that he was called upon to supply. Without a thought of the possible application of his text by the audience, he ingenuously announced: "Mary hath chosen that good part, which shall not be taken away from her."

Mr. George Wood was made the Society's Agent, and at once found himself in the midst of a wide-spread correspondence; for the organization was warmly welcomed by the denomination. During the first ten months of its history, nineteen tracts, amounting to one hundred and fifty-six pages, were printed, and 85,500 copies were circulated. These were not stereotyped, and the editions were soon exhausted.

The Depository was in the office of the "Columbian Star," and at first was in care of Mr. John S. Meehan; afterwards in charge of Baron Stow, then a student in Columbian College. The first tract issued by the Society contained its constitution, names of its officers, and a statement of its objects and claims, with an appendix showing, by various examples, the usefulness of tracts. It was stated that while the tracts issued would for the most part be confined to practical subjects, "the Directors will feel themselves at liberty to advocate occasionally, with Christian candor, the doctrines and forms which Baptists believe and practice."

The receipts for the first year were \$373.80. Ten Central Depositories were established, and thirty-eight Auxiliary Societies were formed. The second year was one of peculiar difficulty, partly from lack of funds, which led to this earnest question in the Annual Report,—"*Must, then, the want of funds remain an insuperable*

obstacle to the circulation of Baptist Tracts in the United States?"
Yet there had been zealous co-operation by many influential brethren,



HOWARD MALCOM, D. D.

the number of Auxiliaries was increased to seventy-one, and the receipts were double those of the previous year. The chief difficulty,

however, was within itself. Owing to the lack of facilities in Washington for stereotyping, printing, and distributing its tracts, a removal of the Society to Philadelphia was by some considered imperative, and by others strongly opposed. Finally the decision of removal was made. Of this period and act, Mr. George Wood, its Agent, thus writes: "As a last resort, hoping to compel the change, I resigned the Agency, which had been only fruitful, to me, of toil and suffering. . . . It was seen that there could be no postponement of the question—removal or annihilation—and the earnest entreaties of Noah Davis were at last successful." The transfer was ordered at a special meeting of the Society, held in Washington, November 14, 1826. On the 26th of December following, a committee of brethren in Philadelphia, who had been appointed to act in behalf of the Board, met at the home of the Rev. J. L. Dagg, and the third annual meeting followed, January 3, 1827, at the Sansom Street Church, Philadelphia, when Dr. Dagg was chosen President; the Rev. Howard Malcom, Secretary; the Rev. Noah Davis, Agent; with a new Board of Directors. Dr. Malcom was made Chairman of the Board. He subsequently occupied the position of Vice President of the Society, from 1851 to 1854.

That first anniversary held in Philadelphia awakened a lively interest, and the Society was warmly welcomed to its new home.

Among the distinguished men who participated in these early days of the Society's history, was the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, a member of the first Board, after removal to Philadelphia; Vice President from 1837 to 1843, and from 1855 to 1865; and President from 1844 to 1854. In various ways he was connected with the

Society until his death, in 1866. D. C. Eddy, D. D., at the fiftieth anniversary of the Society, paid him this beautiful tribute: "His lovely spirit breathed through all the management of the Society; his conservative influence, his practical judgment, for a quarter of

a century made him invaluable to the Board. His judgment was seldom warped by prejudice; his honesty and fidelity to the cause were never questioned. He gave the strength of his manhood, and the experience of his age to this Society, and when he passed away his loss was deeply and sincerely deplored." With such a man as intimate associate and counsellor, the new General Agent might well have been congratulated.



JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D.D.

The Depository in Philadelphia was at first in a room fifteen feet square, on the second floor of a building on the west side of Front Street, a few doors below Market, for which a rent of \$100 a year was paid. Thence, after eight months, it was removed to 118 North Fourth Street.

The Annual Report for 1828 was full of rejoicing. The receipts amounted to \$3,158.04, a sum four times greater than the receipts of the previous year. The number of its stereotype plates had been doubled. 2,619,036 pages of tracts had been distributed. Twenty-five Depositories and one hundred and thirty Auxiliaries were in operation. One hundred and four Life Members had been enrolled. The publication of a monthly periodical of twenty-four pages, called the "Baptist Tract Magazine," under the care of the General Agent, had become well established. A system had been devised for collecting, tabulating, and publishing the statistics of the denomination. It thus appears that from its earliest days, the Society had in mind the unity and improvement of the denomination. This purpose is directly expressed in the Annual Reports, and is borne out in almost every action and issue of the Board.

June 6, 1829, the Depository was removed to a store on the northwest corner of Fifth and North Streets, the rent being \$200 a year. Here it remained for four years.

The first bequest to the Society was received in 1830. It was from "a sister in the Lord," in Connecticut, and amounted to \$20, by which she made life members of her pastor and her physician. We learn from the Annual Report that "the business of the year has been conducted without embarrassment. The Board has been able at all times to keep a full supply of tracts on hand, and pay the bills for paper, printing, etc., as they have been presented." In reference to Sunday-schools, a significant suggestion, if not, indeed, a prophetic utterance, as viewed in the light of subsequent history, occurs in the "Tract Magazine" that contains the Report of

1830: "The time may come when the number of schools in our denomination will be so great as to require the Tract Society to publish a series of Sabbath-school books suited to their wants."



REV. NOAH DAVIS.

This paragraph was evidently written by Noah Davis.

There is no doubt that, up to this period, the prosperity and growth of the Society were, for the most part, due to its General Agent, who literally gave his life to its success. We often see results, without giving a thought to their hidden springs. Let us take a picture or two from the admirable address of his son, Noah K. Davis,

LL. D., presented at the

Fiftieth Anniversary of the Society, in 1874. It may be premised that Mr. Davis was but twenty-five years old when he became the Society's General Agent, and that while his brain was active and fertile in expedients, and his body frail, his will and energy were indomitable.

"Soon after the Society was transferred to Philadelphia, its young Agent, at that time its sole representative, went to Boston, seeking to

raise some funds, the pinching want of which threatened the life of the enterprise. Nathaniel R. Cobb, of that city, agreed to give \$500, provided the Baptists of Philadelphia would give a like sum. Inspired by this brilliant prospect, he returned home, all aglow with hope of relief and life. Many days he labored among the churches of Philadelphia to raise the additional \$500, thus to obtain \$1,000. At last, in utter despair, he retired to Front Street, up-stairs, into the little hired room, fifteen feet square, which was then head-quarters, publishing office, and all, of the Society. He shut the door and sat down, and leaned his head 'on his hands, and tried to think what must be done. I suspect he prayed a little. Then he went to a dear lady friend and sister, Mrs. Gillison, afterward Mrs. Heman Lincoln, and told his sorrows and failure. 'How much do you lack?' she asked. 'So much.' 'Then put me down for that balance.' It is said that this young Agent, in his little up-stairs room, dreamt of a day when the Tract Society might, perhaps, have a house of its own; but never, even in his dreams, dared to hope for a four story brown-stone front on Arch Street." In 1874, William T. Brantly, D. D., son of a former President of the Society, describes Mr. Davis when he first knew him as tall and pale, one whose dignified bearing invested him, to his child's eye, with full half a score more of years than he had actually accomplished.

Noah Davis died July 13, 1830, and under the head of "What we have suffered," the next Annual Report tenderly and appreciatively speaks of his departure, and chronicles the fact that, as a consequence, the receipts for the year had fallen off nearly one-half, as compared with those of the preceding year.

PROGRESS.

YOU have, perhaps, stood at the sea shore, and watched the incoming tide, from its lowest ebb. At first there is but little movement. The wave is slight. The power seems to be held in reserve. A wave comes up coyly, almost touching your feet, then rapidly recedes far beyond its starting point. A little later, another wave rolls in as if in great earnest, but breaks and ripples back, apparently abashed at its boldness. Then, gathering force as it moves, a breaker comes in steadily, reaching far up on the beach. Here and there are little depressions in the sloping shore, which the last wave filled, and minute lakelets await the oncoming of another wave. Far out again has gone the tide. How slow seems its advance! Yet you observe that where you stood a few moments before, the waters have possession. The lakelets have not held their own in vain, but now form a part of the great ocean. You thought there was such slight advance; but far as the eye can reach, a mighty stretch of waters is embracing the land. That which seemed little was really mighty. The waters have full sweep. You acknowledge their supremacy.

This figure may not inaptly describe the period in the history of the Society during the twenty-five years following the death of Noah Davis. There were many days bright with promise. There were days of gloom, when the hearts of men sank within them, and they talked like those in despair. At times, borne up on the wave of prosperity;

again, cast down by difficulties and disappointments. But the tide steadily rose higher. Now and then the earnest men composing the Board stopped to compare evidences of progress, and with hearts elated, and faith encouraged, they kept on, pressing toward the mark of ultimate success that hope had foreshadowed.

In 1832, the work of Dr. Judson, in Burmah, appealed with great force to American Baptists. The Society responded promptly, with all of its strength. The interest in Burmah was increased soon after by the stirring addresses of Mrs. Wade, to the women of Philadelphia, pleading for more Burmese Tracts for general distribution, and citing instances of some who, having never heard a living teacher, had been led to the Saviour by means of a tract. Through Dr. Judson and his appeals, a beginning was made of that work in foreign lands which has touched or permeated almost every clime with its blessed influence. A small appropriation to colored brethren in Liberia is noted at this point.

Other grand and far-reaching efforts had their beginning in this year. But the home picture had its dark side. Only one Traveling Agent was employed, and he but for twelve weeks; the "Tract Magazine" so far failed to pay expenses that it was reduced in size one half; only seven new tracts were issued; and all because sundry pressing debts had to be met. That which now would be a small liability, then was a heavy burden that almost paralyzed the energies of the Board.

With 1833, however, came brighter days. Six Agents were kept in the field. The debts were happily extinguished. The Depository was for the fourth time removed, and found enlarged quarters in a

store, No. 21 South Fourth Street, at a rent of \$380.00 a year. Here it remained for eleven years.

The need of a more permanent abiding place for the Depository



ADONIRAM JUDSON, D. D.

now became urgent, and, in 1834, the Board issued a circular to "the female friends of the Baptist General Tract Society in the United

States," appealing for a Tract House Fund; the result of this appeal was \$347.77. It will be remembered that women formed one fourth of its first constituency; that a woman came to the rescue in its earliest hour of peril; and that its first bequest was from a woman. Now, women appear first in response to the call for a building fund. They never have failed the Society in any time of need; and among the noble donors in later years women are conspicuous.

There were peculiar difficulties in the way of doing business in those days. A comparatively few miles of railroads were in operation, though the system was being rapidly extended. Postal rates were high, and mails not over frequent. In February, 1836, the Board issued the first number of the "Monthly Paper," a folio sheet, in place of the "Tract Magazine," the subscription price being fifty cents a year. An interesting item, which shows one source of difficulty at that time, appears in the issue of March 4, 1836, as follows: "The Delaware is still frozen over, and there is but little prospect of its being open for some days. As the expense of forwarding several orders would be very considerable, it is deemed best to detain them till that desirable event takes place."

In July of that year, a premium of \$100 was offered for the best tract on the subject: "The Blood of Christ Cleaneth us from All Sin." Two tracts were finally chosen, and the amount was divided between their authors, the Rev. William T. Brantly and the Rev. Barnas Sears.

In the following October, another premium of \$100 was offered, the subject being, "The Injurious Influence of Theatrical Entertainments." The committee of award decided upon two tracts, dividing

the premium between the authors, the Rev. S. P. Hill, of Baltimore, Maryland, and the Rev. W. S. Plumer, of Richmond, Virginia

The opening of the year 1838 gives an evidence of progress.



GEORGE B. IDE, D. D.

In the first number of the "Baptist Record" for that year we find the following announcement:

"The readers of the 'Monthly Paper' of the Baptist General Tract Society will perceive that the paper commences a new series from this date, to be issued hereafter semi-monthly; and that it has at length assumed a name. The name that it now takes is intended to indicate the character which it will henceforth bear.

Without diminishing the

monthly amount of matter directly relating to the tract cause, it is proposed to make it the repository of the most important information respecting the Baptist denomination throughout the world."

The annual meeting, in 1838, was held in the month of April, instead of January, as in former years, in order to bring it into a more favorable season, and also to connect it with the anniversaries of

kindred Societies. The Rev. George B. Ide now became President, which office he held during four years. The Board had made an experiment in a general religious book business, but decided to abandon it, as unprofitable.

In successive numbers of the "Baptist Record," during June and July, 1838, there appeared the following official statement of the "Special Objects of the Society":

1. \$10,000 Fund.
2. Publication of Mrs. Judson's Memoir in Germany.
3. Publication and Distribution of Tracts in Germany.
4. Fund for a Tract House.
5. Ample Supply of Peggilly, and Baptist Manual.
6. \$5,000 for General Purposes of the Society.
7. \$10,000 for China.

These objects, however, were not at that time attained.

For several years, it had been urged that the Society should broaden its operations by the issue of bound books. Early as 1835, the Triennial Baptist Convention formally requested the Society "so



REV. BENJAMIN R. LOXLEY.

to alter its constitution as to include such publications; . . . chiefly such as set forth the peculiar and, as they are believed to be, Scriptural principles of the denomination." But there were serious difficulties in the way, not the least of which was the want of sufficient capital. Yet in the Report for 1839, the Board proposed "the issue of bound volumes, to consist of a *Doctrinal Series*, a *Historical Series*, and a *Biographical Series*."

In this year, the Rev. Ira M. Allen, who had borne the strain as General Agent for eight years, resigned because of failing health, and was succeeded by the Rev. Benjamin R. Loxley. There was considerable depression of benevolent enterprise during the year, and this led to rigid economy and some retrenchment. Yet the bound volume enterprise was inaugurated by the issue of three books, the first one being "The Reign of Grace." This title is suggestive of the whole previous as well as subsequent history of the Society. In this year the Hudson River, N. Y., Association urged on the denomination the necessity for a Sunday School Union, to furnish a juvenile literature, and the Religious Press of the country was demanding immediate action.

Sixteen years had now elapsed, and one distinct period in its history had been accomplished. The summary for that period is interesting. The entire receipts had been \$86,114.91. 160 Tracts had been stereotyped. The whole number of copies of Tracts printed was 3,341,906, and the total number of pages of these Tracts was 53,910,952. Of periodicals, 147,450 copies of the "Tract Magazine," 150,600 of the "Monthly Paper," and the "Baptist Record," and 2,500 copies of the "Triennial Register" had been printed. The number of Auxiliary

Societies was then 430; of Branch Depositories, 28; of Life Directors, 147; and of Life Members, 653. The Society owned 3,615 stereotype plates, which cost \$3,615.00. The aggregate of issues was equal to 120,977,580 18mo. pages. The principal and interest of the Tract House Fund amounted to \$938.49. A significant passage occurs in the Annual Report, in this connection: "If the question shall be asked why more has not been done in this open and extensive field of labor—why, as officers of this Society, we have not fulfilled our task,—we would reply even as did the officers of the children of Israel to Pharaoh: 'Wherefore dealest thou thus with thy servants? There is no straw given unto thy servants, and they say to us, Make brick: and, behold, the fault is in thine own people.'"

RE-ORGANIZATION.

WHENEVER it is observed that the minds of men in various places, and without any special or known concert of action, are turning to some great religious effort, there is reasonable inference that the Holy Spirit is at work, and we do well to heed his leadings. God uses all methods to influence his people; and in his own time and manner brings to pass his plans. It would seem as if these were the conditions at the time of the Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the Baptist General Tract Society, held at the Tabernacle Church, New York, April 30, 1840.

Yet, the current year had opened dismally enough with the Society. In January, the "Committee on Ways and Means," in behalf of the Board, sent forth a circular appeal, stating "the declining situation of its financial affairs; the impracticability of printing and circulating tracts, without requisite means, *when they are sold at cost, or gratuitously bestowed;*" and closed with an agonized cry: "Depend upon it, there is an awful crisis in our affairs. Unless we have help, we must cease to operate!"

The pecuniary results of that circular are not known, but it is evident that the Society had a warmer place in the hearts of the people than would seem to be indicated by the tenor of the appeal. The New England Sabbath School Union did not appear to have a strong hold on the Denomination, or to meet its needs; else the

Hudson River Association, of New York, would scarcely have taken decided action for a new Society. In February and March, several editorial articles appeared in the "Baptist Record," headed "American Baptist Publication Society," as a suggested title for a new organization that was deemed inevitable. This title was considered "new and comprehensive, and entirely free from every prejudicial construction." A union with the New England Society was urged as feasible and desirable. Meantime, direct action was taken by the Board, and a circular appeared, March 25, 1840, suggesting a re-modeling of the Baptist General Tract Society, as follows:

1. Name to be changed to "American Baptist Publication Society."
2. Constitution to be so altered as to enable it to publish and circulate, not only Tracts, but Sunday-school Books, Biographical, Doctrinal, Historical, and other religious works, chiefly of a denominational character.
3. One or more General Agents, and Editor to be appointed.
4. Amalgamation with the New England Sabbath School Union.

A general expression of opinion was solicited, concerning the proposed plans. Several letters of cordial approval were subsequently published; and in April it was claimed that there was "general unanimity in favor of the new plan." The way was thus prepared for prompt and decisive action at the Annual Meeting, at which there was apparently but one heart and one mind, in an honest effort to do the best thing, and in the best way, for the denomination.

The plans for re-organization were presented by the Board, and sustained in an address of great vigor by Rufus Babcock, D. D.,

a member of the Board from 1837 to 1839; afterward Vice-President in 1840 and 1841; and President in 1842 and 1843. He urged the necessity of enterprise on the part of the Board, and co-operation on the part of the churches, in order to future success.

By request, the minutes of the Sunday School Convention of the Hudson River Association were read. The coincidence of views between this Convention and the Tract Society was very remarkable. A constitution, suggested by a committee of the Convention, was presented, and with entire unanimity adopted. It provided that the name should be "The American Baptist Publication and Sunday School Society," and that its object should be "to publish such books as are needed by the Baptist Denomination, and to promote Sunday-schools by such measures as experience may prove expedient." A Corresponding Secretary was provided for, whose duties were to include such as had previously been performed by the General Agent.

The Rev. Morgan J. Rhees was subsequently appointed Corresponding Secretary, and entered upon his duties in the following November. He held the office but two years. His name appears in the list of Vice-Presidents of the Society from 1848 to 1854. We are told that when a child, Morgan J. Rhees was led by a Christian mother to become a member of the first Sunday-school started in Philadelphia, in 1815.

A limited charter for ten years was now taken out by the Board. The "Baptist Record" was made a weekly issue. Three small volumes for Sunday-schools, and four illustrated tracts for children, were published. The receipts were encouraging. It

seemed as if prosperity and success were certainly attained. Signs of serious internal distress appear, however, as we examine the Annual Report for 1842. They are seen in these significant words: "The instances are rare in which *this* cause is regarded as worthy of a place in systematic contributions." "The wonder is that anything has been done—that the *un-oiled* machinery has not broken down—not that it *creaks*, as it moves heavily in its progress." Plans of publication were seriously crippled from want of funds, and the Board exclaims, as if at the verge of despair: "It is in vain to conceal the fact that unless our operations are enlarged, it is almost useless to attempt anything."

But the Board had nerve to enumerate the several things that had become essential, and then to say: "*Brethren, the work is to be done, and it will be done!*"

In 1843, the Rev. J. M. Peck became Corresponding Secretary, and continued in that office four years. Efforts were made to obtain a permanent Publishing Fund, or capital, for the Society, in the hope



JOHN M. PECK, D. D.

that \$50,000, or more, could be provided; but the result was only \$1,550. The Board adopted an emphatic resolution that "henceforth the business should be conducted on the *cash* principle." After



ANDREW FULLER, D.D.

considerable correspondence and discussion, arrangements were made with Messrs. Gould, Kendall, and Lincoln, of Boston, for a joint issue of "The Psalmist."

In 1844, the title of the Society was changed by omitting the words "Sunday School," as it was thought that the name adopted in 1840 was cumbrous. The demand for Books had so largely increased that a loan of \$2,400 became necessary, in order to carry on the business. The great feature of this year, however, was the issue of the works of Andrew Fuller, in three volumes, under the editorial supervision of Joseph Belcher, D. D.

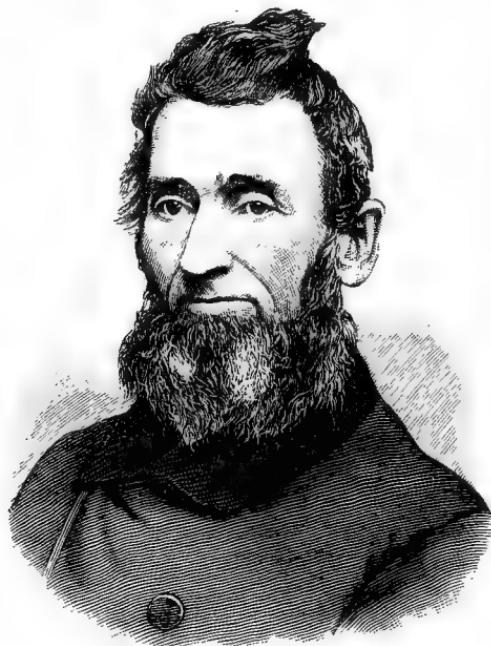
The Board used "rigid economy . . . in laying a foundation for future and permanent success," and were filled with "devout thanksgiving," and "inspired with animation and hope." The contrast in the tone of the Report with that of some former years is refreshing. The Depository was this year removed to 31 North Sixth Street, the rent of which was \$550 a year.

The notable events of the next year were the employment of a German colporteur to labor in this country among his own people; and the partial raising of "a special fund of \$10,000 . . . for the distribution of books and tracts among the destitute." The "Baptist Record" now ceased to be a weekly, and was issued quarterly as a gratuitous publication. A perpetual charter was issued to the Society, March 20, 1845.

In 1846, the Rev. Thomas S. Malcom became the Corresponding Secretary. He continued in that office until 1852. Harmony prevailed. Receipts were largely increased. The "\$10,000 Fund" was completed; the principal to be used as capital, and the interest, perpetually, for the gratuitous distribution of books and tracts. Eight hundred persons shared in making up this fund, members of the Board contributing \$2,325 of the amount.

Members of the Finance Committee, in those days, devoted one hour every week to the Society, meeting at seven o'clock in the morning, before attending to their own business; and monthly prayer-meetings were held in the Board Room.

An interesting incident is related of this period. A letter from San Francisco, dated September 1, 1847, reached the Society after being nearly one year on the way, requesting a donation of Sunday-school books. Books were at once granted, and sent around Cape Horn. They reached California just as gold was discovered, and formed the first Sunday-school library ever used in California. Grants to foreign fields were unusually numerous, including Canada, France,



J. NEWTON BROWN, D. D.

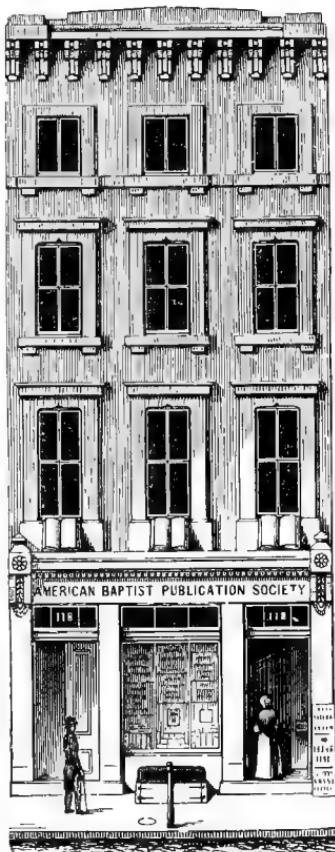
Africa, China, Burmah, The West Indies, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Assam, Jamaica, Hayti, Greece, and South America.

The year 1847 was a notable one. The objects of the Society were defined as follows: "To promote the interests of evangelical religion by means of the Printing Press, Colportage, and the Sunday-school." So rapidly had the Society grown that it was

deemed necessary to employ a General Book Editor, to supervise all of its publications. The Rev. J. Newton Brown was appointed, and retained the position until 1859. He was widely known, appreciated, and beloved. It is said of him that he was "one of the purest spirits earth ever knew, who brought to the editorial chair of the Society his varied attainments, and gave the themes of intellectual lore to make our work more perfect."

The Society now for the first time came into a building of its own, located at 530 Arch Street, the entire cost of which was \$17,430.83. A special fund of \$25,000 was commenced "to pay for the building and lot, and to erect additional buildings upon the rear of the lot." A portion of this fund was made up by "securing from 1,000 ladies \$10 each." The entire amount was finally completed in 1853.

Marked advance occurred in 1851, though the issues were not such as would now command attention, and in the following year thirty-six Sunday-school books appeared, of which sixteen were copyrighted by the Society. This "more than doubled



530 ARCH STREET.

the list" on the Society's catalogue. The Library Grants increased to fourteen. The great achievement of this and the succeeding year was the issue of a set of the Works of John Bunyan. These books have maintained their place and rank as standard works.



JOHN BUNYAN.

At the annual meeting in 1853, Dr. Howard Malcom made a speech which is well worthy of remembrance: "Sometimes I stand across the street and look at the whole building. I think of the Board, the Secretaries, the Depository, and all the arrangements. It puts me in mind of a noble engine in the midst of a great fire. The flames rage, and yet it does very little. Now and then, a little stream flows, and then it stops. What's the mat-

ter? Alas! there is a deficiency of water. 'Ho! there—buckets! buckets! fill her up!'—There, now she plays. Hope brightens. The flames are checked!—Come, brethren, the Publication Society is our engine. Supply her well, and she will prove herself. She can only throw off what you supply."

The Rev. William Shadrach became Corresponding Secretary in 1853, and continued in that office about three years. In the next year, attention was specially called to Sweden, and a beginning made there that produced an early and wonderful harvest of good.

In a report on the "Publishing Fund" made by Dr. Griffith at the annual meeting held in 1854, we find these stirring words, which forecast the after years: "Next to a preached gospel, a pure and evangelical literature is the hope and safety of our country. . . . The publication of such a literature is the great work of this Society. A work most nobly commenced, but only commenced; so far from having fully entered upon, we have not as yet conceived, the magnitude of



WILLIAM SHADRACH, D. D.

the work which God has assigned us. To prosecute it with vigor, and on the scale required; to meet the demands made upon us by the opening providences of God,—a very large increase in our working capital is requisite. . . . The time has come when this Society is looked to, and held responsible for, the publication, not only of

Tracts, Sunday-school books, and small books, but of a still larger issue of standard denominational works."

The year 1855 brought the retirement of Mr. Wm. W. Keen from the office of Treasurer of the Society, a position he had filled since 1837, with the exception of the years 1843 and 1844.



MR. WM. W. KEEN.

Retrenchment was now again the order, in view of diminished resources, and the financial pressure of the times. Over \$9,000 of debt faced the Board. Another vigorous effort was made to enlarge the capital of the Society, with some degree of success.

The most important work of the year 1856, was the purchase of the entire effects of the "New

England Sabbath School Union," whereby the Publication Society's list was at once doubled, and a unity of interest effected, which gave to it a clear field, with a monthly Juvenile paper, "The Young Reaper," that started off at once, in 1857, with a circulation of 50,000 copies. The matter had been a subject of correspondence during several years, and its final harmonious adjustment was a

source of great satisfaction on all sides. The amount paid for the property of the Union was \$6,715.00.

A second cycle in the history of the Society was now drawing to a close, and some comparisons were in order. Scanty resources had been prudently employed; the policy of its Board had been generous, yet conservative; a small capital had been accumulated; and the entire work had, on the whole, been conducted with so much diligence economy, and circumspection, as to secure public confidence. In 1840, the entire property of the Society amounted to \$4,121.70. It had been increased to the net value of \$60,000, in 1856.

In the first sixteen years, the aggregate of its issues equaled, as we have seen, 124,495,384 pages, 18mo. In the second sixteen years, the issues were equal to 334,450,994 pages, 18mo. Within the first five years of this period the Society became the pioneer in Missionary Colportage. In the last five it found its first abiding place in a building of its own.

The number of stereotype plates in 1856 was 35,142, against 3,056 in 1840. The total number of publications on its catalogue was 501, of which 237 were bound volumes, while in 1840 there were but 198, of which 28 were bound volumes. In all this, there was good reason for satisfaction for the past, and encouragement for the future. The skies were bright with promise, and an era of increased prosperity seemed about to dawn.

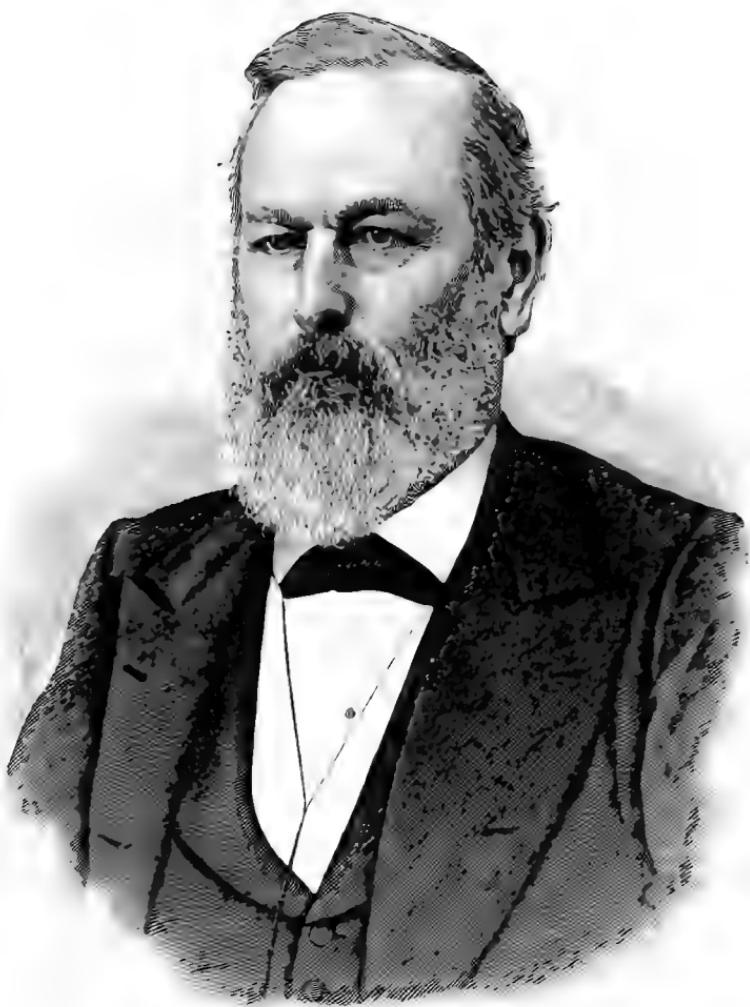
DEVELOPMENT.

GOOD management, as well as thorough construction, is essential in order to bring a vessel safe through the storms of ocean to her destined port. Many a poorly built ship, with able officers, has gone down because of its inherent worthlessness; and many a staunch vessel has foundered because of incompetence on the part of its captain and crew.

From the first, the aim of those entrusted with the management of the Society seems to have been to build in the most enduring manner. No doubt, they were thought to be slow—very slow—at times; but we who look back over the record can see an abiding purpose to build wisely, and to hold themselves in the guiding hand of the Almighty. With the paucity of material, and the meagreness of support afforded them, it is not strange that they were at times depressed and tempted to lay down the heavy burden in despair.

One striking fact marks the whole period of its history. By the blessing of God, not a note has ever been protested, nor a promise dishonored. Integrity has everywhere marked its progress. Storms have at times beat fiercely; the machinery has labored painfully hard; progress has seemed to be arrested; yet never once has the work of the builders failed, nor has the management brought about any disaster. We may well be filled with devout thanksgiving to God for such men and such results.

The year 1857 will never be forgotten by the business men of



B. Griffith, Secy.

that day, as one unusually marked by commercial disaster. It was a crucial period to the Society, and in some respects one of the most embarrassing in its history.

Early in the previous year, Dr. Shadrach, the Corresponding Secretary, had closed his labors by a peremptory resignation. The Rev. B. R. Loxley, who, for seventeen years, had been the Depository Agent, resigned about the same time. The Treasurer, Mr. Charles B. Keen, in view of a protracted journey in Europe, also resigned. One member of the Board resigned on account of failing health, and another because of removal from the city. Mr. James S. Dickerson, afterward a distinguished minister, was chosen Depository Agent. New men were placed on the Board, but the office of Corresponding Secretary remained vacant until the annual meeting, held in the Charles Street Baptist Church of Boston, May 12, 1857.

Meanwhile, the business had become seriously embarrassed by very large advances made for missionary work. It was exceedingly difficult to meet bills as they matured. The receipts were \$6,000 less than those of the previous year. Yet, increased obligations had necessarily been assumed in the purchase of the stereotype plates and copyrights of the "New England Sabbath School Union." Added to this, the Depository building was too small for the business of the Society, and its immediate enlargement was a necessity. Under these circumstances, the Rev. Benjamin Griffith was chosen Secretary.

When the Report of 1858 appeared, it contained vigorous and prophetic sentences. "It is proposed that the denomination's Publishing Society shall emerge from its littleness, and conduct a

business such as will be consistent with the wants of this great Christian communion, and of that portion of a dying world committed to its care. . . . Dear brethren of the churches, . . . you have had a thirty-four years experience of the insufficiency of a meagre publishing business for the Baptist denomination. Will not this suffice? Will you not now, at this late hour, come forward, and by a single united effort place your Society in a position where, under God, it can do a work for the church and the world that shall be worthy of your name, your numbers, and your strength?"

From that time forward the tone of the Reports, year by year, was constantly hopeful. As business prosperity throughout the country increased, the Society steadily grew in strength and resources. In the year 1858, the debt of the Benevolent Department to the Business Department for money advanced by the latter, for work done during preceding years, had grown to be over \$25,000. *Of this sum, \$21,970.57 was now canceled, as a donation by the Business.* The Receipts for the next year were over \$80,000; about \$24,000 advance upon that which preceded it, and a greater increase than had been gained in any previous year.

The enlargement of the Depository quickly followed, through the liberality of Messrs. John P. Crozer and William Bucknell. The cost was \$8,866.75, the condition of their gift being that other friends should add \$6,000, for the enlargement of the business. By this means about \$15,000 was at one stroke added to the capital of the Society.

Mr. Dickerson having resigned as Depository Agent, the Board decided to have but a single headship at the rooms, and placed the

direction of the Editorial, Publishing, Sales, and Benevolent Departments, in the hands of the General Secretary, where it has since remained.

A series of twenty Question Books was now issued for Sunday-schools. Announcement



MR. WILLIAM PHELPS.

care of Colportage." The Board did not deem it "wise to longer weaken and impoverish the business, in order to sustain Colportage, however good and blessed the work of the latter." *It appeared that nearly \$27,000 had, up to that time, been taken from the business for the Missionary interests of the Society.*

In 1861, was begun the admirable plan of carefully examining

was made that the Board hoped to publish a new Sunday-school library book on Wednesday of every week during that year. The plan was fully carried out. Premiums amounting to \$450 were offered for the best manuscripts illustrating various phases of Christian life.

It was determined that thenceforward "while the business must take care of itself, the churches must, in the main, take

all the Sunday-school books issued by other publishers, in order to make an "Approved List" of volumes that could be safely recommended for use in Baptist Sunday-school Libraries. The plan has ever since been continued, and forms a much needed protection against error. Mr. William Phelps, of New York, was this year elected President of the Society, and honorably filled the office for eleven successive years.

Then came the Civil War, with great depression in business, and a sudden decline of over \$28,000 in the annual receipts, as reported in 1862; yet the entire liabilities amounted to but \$1,025.96 at the close of the year. Larger discounts were made to Booksellers, in order to stimulate trade, and Question Books were reduced in price from twelve to eight cents each. The Book issues of the Society were carefully revised, and the number of pages brought to even forms, by which thousands of dollars were saved in their production. The pictorial illustrations were improved and increased in number, in order "to



GEORGE W. ANDERSON, D.D.

have the Sunday-school books of the Society fully equal, and if possible, surpass all others in beauty, as they are now said to do, by some, in excellence." A full descriptive catalogue was issued.

The Report of 1864 showed a gain in receipts of more than \$44,000 above those of the previous year. The "Prize Catechism" was published, for which \$300 was awarded to the Rev. Charles Keyser. During this year George W. Anderson, D. D., was appointed Assistant Editor of the Society's Books and Tracts, which position he still holds, with very great acceptance to all.

Then followed, in 1865, the beginning of discussions and overtures with reference to a union of the Publication and Bible Societies, which lasted during many years; the details having been so far perfected at one time that the corporate name of the Publication Society was changed to include the word "Bible"; its constitution also was changed, in conformity therewith; and the signs on its Depositories were made to bear the new designation. Preparations were made to receive the assets of the Bible Society. But unexpected difficulties arose. The proposed union was not consummated. The Society changed its name once more to that which it had previously borne and still retains, and went forward on its way, seeking to carry on faithfully and successfully all the several departments of its constitutional work.

The Report of the year 1865 is very jubilant, and says that, "in some respects, it has been the most prosperous year the Society has ever known." The "Devotional Hymn and Tune Book," prepared by Mr. William B. Bradbury, had its origin in this year; the total sales of this excellent book have been 148,000 copies, and it is still

in active demand. The great work in behalf of the Freedmen was now begun. The "National Baptist" was started upon a capital of nearly \$15,000, contributed specially for this purpose, the first number being issued on the fifth of January, 1865. Another gain was made upon the previous year, amounting to \$43,622.

A sad event of the year, to the Board, and a large circle of loving relatives and friends, was the death of Mr. John P. Crozer, who had for five successive years been Chairman of the Board, and who had made several munificent gifts to the Society. It is interesting to know that his conversion and early religious life were due to the ministry of the Rev. Dr. Staughton, who appears as the early friend of the Society that Mr. Crozer, in the after years, when his teacher had passed away, honored and enriched by his personal efforts and his contributions, the latter amounting to \$24,500. In token of their affection and appreciation, the Board of the Society adopted the following minute:



MR. JOHN P. CROZER.

"It having pleased the great Disposer of events to remove from among us the late Chairman of this Board, Mr. John P. Crozer, we desire to place on record our estimate of his character and services.

"Our brother was a man possessed of fine natural abilities, ripened and mellowed under the life-long influence of religion. Converted at the early age of fourteen years, he maintained his Christian integrity to the close of his career. In him was combined the simplicity of childhood with the wisdom of age; great tenderness of feeling with stern inflexibility of purpose, and the ability for stupendous enterprise with marked diffidence and humility.

"We desire also to record our gratitude to God for the grace which illustrated in our brother the self-sacrificing generosity of the gospel. Of the various benevolent organizations of his own denomination, it is believed there is not one which has not received some token of his expansive beneficence, while our own Society has been a peculiar object of his attachment, and the recipient of large contributions. He also extended the sphere of his liberality beyond the limits of his own denomination.

"The expressions of regard for his memory by other branches of the church, attest his freedom from sectarian prejudices, and his wide and profound sympathy with every effort for the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom.

"Largely as we and others have profited by his princely benefactions, the richest gift he has left to us is his own good name."

There followed soon the establishment, by his heirs, of the "John P. Crozer Memorial Fund," amounting to \$50,000.

But with all its industry, its grants, its Colporteur Missionary work,

and its issues of books for Sunday-schools, an eager public clamored for more from the Society, in every direction. The denomination had been aroused, and would not be satisfied with existing attainments. In some parts of the land a cry was again raised for a new organization, a "Baptist Sunday-school Union," to be wholly occupied in Sunday-school work. The Board responded by increased effort, so that, in 1866, the "Young Reaper" was made a semi-monthly, the monthly edition having reached a circulation of 130,000; and a beginning was made in the production of "Requisites," such as Secretary's and Librarian's Records.

The idea of a new organization received its quietus at the Anniversary of the Society in 1867, when Mr. George F. Davis, of Cincinnati, presented an able report on "The Sunday-school Work," in which it was declared that the Publication Society was "abundantly able to occupy the field to advantage." Those who were present and heard the brief, but pertinent and convincing, arguments of Mr. Davis, will never forget the occasion nor the speaker. In January, 1867, the "Baptist Quarterly" made its appearance. It was continued for eleven years, but did not receive the support necessary to maintain it without loss, and was reluctantly suspended at the close of 1877.

The year 1868 was marked by the first issue of the "American Baptist Year Book," which was the lineal successor of the "United States Baptist Annual Register," published in 1833; the "Triennial Register, in 1836; the "American Baptist Register," in 1852; and the "Almanac and Register," and the "Baptist Almanac," that for twenty-seven years had immediately preceded the "Year Book,"

which has now become everywhere recognized as the standard for statistics of the Baptist denomination. Five premiums, of \$500 each, were offered in that year by the Society, for the best Sunday-school book in each of the following named series: 1. For young believers; illustrating Christian growth and usefulness. 2. A historical narrative, illustrative of some particular period in the history of Baptists. 3. A book of travels, giving prominence to the progress of Christianity in foreign lands. 4. A work in some department of Natural Science, setting forth the wisdom, power, and goodness of God. 5. A narrative designed to show the working of the Holy Spirit in the hearts of the young, and marking the steps by which they are led to Christ.

In the same year, two Branch Houses were established through the liberality of friends of the Society in Philadelphia, seconded by others in New York and St. Louis; a special capital of \$10,000, or more, being provided for each Branch, to meet the expense of furnishing, and to supply the necessary stock.

The New York Branch was opened at 76 East Ninth Street, where it remained until 1879, when it was removed to its present location, 9 Murray Street, which was fitted up and furnished without cost to the Society, through the liberality of the late Dr. Nathan Bishop. It is "Baptist Head-quarters" for New York and vicinity. The dimensions of the store are 23x94 feet; but 40 feet of the rear portion has been separated by a partition, and is used by the Ministers' Conference, and for meetings of various Baptist Boards and Committees. The City Mission, and District Secretaries of the Missionary Union and the Publication Society, here have desks.

The St. Louis Branch was first located at 209 North Sixth Street. In 1882, it was removed to its present desirable and commodious building, 1109 Olive Street, which was specially fitted up for its use. Its location is central, and its attractions are in every way superior, making it a point of interest to every Baptist visiting the city. The second floor is occupied by offices, and the third is devoted to the Ministers' Conference, and other denominational meetings.

During the same year, also, a "Depot for Colporteur Supplies" was opened in Chicago, at 38 Lombard Block, a third-story room. It did not have the advantage of a special capital, like the others, but it quickly developed into a regular Branch of the Society. In the great fire of 1871, everything in it was consumed, with a loss of over \$10,000; but Eastern friends of the Society came to the rescue, the business was promptly resumed, and a strong denominational interest centered upon it thenceforth. After several removals, it is now located at 151 Wabash Avenue, amid excellent business surroundings, in quarters that are every way desirable.

The scheme known as the "International Lessons" began now to be strongly urged. Before it had assumed any general proportions, however, the Society was in the field with a new issue in the line of uniform lessons, which commenced in January, 1869, under the title of "Bible Lessons," in two editions—one for teachers, which at once gained a circulation of 4,000 a month; and one for pupils, which obtained a circulation of 34,000 a month. These issues were modeled after the English lesson-sheets of the day, the selections being from the Pentateuch.

November 2, 3, and 4, 1869, the first Baptist National Sunday School Convention was held under the auspices of the Society at St. Louis, Mo., with a large attendance, and marked interest and enthusiasm. A magazine for teachers was now demanded, and the Board having purchased the list of the "Sunday School Banner,"

of Georgia, commenced the "Baptist Teacher" in January, 1870, gaining for it, during the year, a circulation of 24,000 a month. At this time, the "Reaper" had, in its two issues, run up to 300,000, and "Bible Lessons" to 100,000 a month, with a steady advance.

February 17, 1870, a fourth Branch House was opened in one of the stores in Tremont Temple, a special capital having been furnished for the purpose.

It was thence removed for a time, in consequence of a fire that destroyed a portion of the building. At present its main salesroom is at 256 Washington Street, with a general office at Room 14, in the Temple, telephone connection being maintained between the two places of business. It



WARREN RANDOLPH, D. D.

may be said, in general, of the Branch Houses, that they have formed no mean factor in the great progress made by the Society during the years since they were established, and that they have had an important part in bringing the Society and its work thoroughly before the denomination.

In October, 1871, Warren Randolph, D. D., was appointed "Sunday School Secretary," and a "Bible and Sunday School Committee" was constituted in the Board. By this action the Missionary Department received peculiar recognition, and a special headship for the first time.

November 20, 21, and 22, 1872, the Second Baptist National Sunday School Convention was held by the Society at Cincinnati, Ohio, Dr. Randolph presiding. There was a large attendance and great interest. In the same year, another paper, "Our Little Ones," for the primary class and the nursery, was commenced. In that year, also, satisfactory arrangements were made with the "German Baptist Publication Society," at Cleveland, Ohio, whereby a desirable co-operation was secured. The "Baptist Hymn Book" was issued, and 80,000 copies were published during the first eight months.

The increase of the Society's business had been so rapid that its existing facilities were far too limited, and plans for a new building were now projected. The first impetus to the movement was given by Mr. William Bucknell, in 1873, by an offer of \$25,000, on condition that an additional \$100,000 were raised within a year. The offer was promptly accepted and a vigorous canvass was at once begun by the Secretary. Within one year the subscription was completed; but in the mean time it was found that this sum was entirely inadequate,

as a suitable lot, in an eligible location, would absorb the whole amount. Six months later the lot was purchased, at a cost of \$100,000. After duly maturing the plans and letting the contracts, work was commenced on the building. By sale of the Society's property on Arch Street, \$30,100 was added to the amount subscribed; but



MR. WILLIAM BUCKNELL.

\$100,000 was yet to be provided for. Mr. Bucknell now offered to give \$25,000 additional, provided the remainder were raised by July 4, 1876. A great effort was made by the Secretary; but those were very hard times, and a heavy debt seemed inevitable. Then he brought about a conference between Mr. Bucknell and the Crozer family, the result of which was that the whole sum was provided for, the Crozer family giving \$50,000 in

cash, and Mr. Bucknell giving \$50,000 in bonds maturing in from five to nine years. The condition of Mr. Bucknell's gift was that the Society should annually give away, in its own publications, an amount equal to the interest of the money at six per cent. At

the request of his family, this gift was designated the "William Bucknell Centennial Fund." A few years later, the bonds referred to greatly depreciated in value, when Mr. Bucknell did a most noble and generous act, in exchanging them for cash, thus saving the Society from loss.

February 29, 1876, the building was opened by appropriate services. In the Annual Report for that year, the Board made the following acknowledgment of the free gift: "This remarkable and blessed interposition of God, through these his children, has enabled the Society to erect, furnish, and occupy a commodious and magnificent building, with the entire debt provided for. This is our Centennial Offering, which we make in humility and great gratitude. May the Giver of all our mercies, and the God of all grace, graciously accept and make it a blessing to our people." There was also expressed "the earnest prayer that He who has thus far prospered the Society will, from this new era, favor it still more abundantly, and make it a thousand-fold greater blessing to the world."

The entire cost of the building, and the lot on which it stands, was \$258,586.68. A full description is reserved for our closing chapter. It is not less a grand monument to the liberality and far-sightedness of those who furnished the means for its erection, than it is to the present General Secretary, to whose wisdom, energy, and influence, the result was largely due.

To return now to the thread of our narrative. Great activity characterized every department during this period. The work went steadily forward, with an increase of the effective force, and a corresponding development of Sunday-school strength. The "Primary

Lessons" was commenced in 1874, gaining a circulation of 60,000 during the year. The "Normal Class Manual" was published in that year. Great preparations were now made for properly observing the "Jubilee Year" at the ensuing Semi-Centennial Anniversary.

May 22, 23, 24, 1874, form red letter days in the history of the Society. The Fiftieth Anniversary was held in Washington, D. C. Calvary Church was the place of meeting. A portrait of the Rev. Noah Davis graced the front of the pulpit. President James L. Howard presided. Distinguished men, representing all parts of the country, participated. The church was continually thronged with eager listeners. The Report of the Board showed the wonderful progress and magnitude of the operations of the Society since its organization. Notwithstanding the financial panic of the previous year, the receipts in the Business Department had reached \$343,-418.38; in the Missionary Department, \$70,899.88; and the new Building Fund had received \$16,536.67; making a grand total of \$430,854.93. The total issues for the year were equal to 330,813,-542 pages, and the total number of publications on the catalogue was 1,136. If the pages issued by the Society during the first fifty years of its history were laid end to end, they would make a continuous line of printed matter more than 314,000 miles in length; and if spread out on the ground, they would cover about twenty-five square miles.

Two noticeable facts appear in the Report. One, that for every dollar of receipts in the Business Department, since its beginning, "the Society had actually published 1,054 18mo. pages, or their



HON. JAMES L. HOWARD.

equivalent in some other form, besides circulating more than an equal amount from other publishers, and had accumulated a considerable property." The other, that the Business had, during the fifty years, directly contributed nearly \$100,000 to the Society's Missionary Work. Five periodicals for Sunday-schools were on its list: The "Young Reaper," semi-monthly; the "Baptist Teacher," monthly; "Bible Lesson Leaflets," weekly; "Primary Lesson Papers," weekly; and "Our Little Ones," four times a month—the aggregate of these several issues for the year amounting to about 9,000,000 copies. The Benevolent Work for the year was represented by the employment of twenty Sunday-school Missionaries, fifteen Colporteurs, and ten Missionary Agents; with Grants of Bibles and religious literature to various parties in thirty-one States, Territories, and Countries; Libraries to one hundred and forty-four Sunday-schools; and Libraries to eighty-seven ministers. The Invested Funds at this date amounted to \$78,500, besides \$15,000 upon which the Business Department annually paid interest to the Missionary Department.

In 1875, an addition was made to the list of Helps for Sunday-schools, by the issue of the "Baptist Question Book," on the "International Lesson Series," which immediately gained a large circulation. The special feature of this and the succeeding year was the Mission in Rome, Italy, under direction of the Rev. W. C. Van Meter. The Society closed its relation to that work in October, 1877.

In January, 1877, the "Primary Question Book" appeared, as an additional aid to Sunday-school workers, and was warmly welcomed. In February, the Rev. Dr. Randolph resigned the office of

Sunday-school Secretary, in order to return to a pastorate. The Board placed on record their appreciation of him "as a brother dearly beloved, both for his own and for his work's sake." May 17-20, of the same year, the third Baptist National Sunday School Convention and Institute was held in Boston, under direction of the Society, the interest being in all respects as great as in those that had preceded it. A review of twenty years was incorporated in the Report for that year, and a detailed description given of the Invested Benevolent Funds held by the Society, which had then attained a total of \$143,-



GEORGE J. JOHNSON, D. D.

825. In every direction there had been a marvelous growth. On every hand were sources of encouragement to renewed effort.

By appointment of the Board, in 1878, George J. Johnson, D. D., became "Missionary Secretary" of the Society. For several years previous the contributions had not been sufficient to meet the expenses of missionary work that the Board felt it imperative to maintain; hence a debt of about \$25,000 had accumulated against the

Missionary Department, which the Business had advanced and could not afford to cancel, as it had done in some former years. Within a few months, the entire debt was provided for, Mr. Bucknell leading with a subscription of \$5,000. At once an enlargement of work was entered upon, with corresponding increase of income.

“Primary Lessons” meanwhile, in 1878, became “Our Children’s Picture Lessons,” with some improvement in style and matter. During this year the plan of having the lessons in a Quarterly form was adopted, so that, in 1879, the “Bible Lesson Quarterly” appeared, and finally superseded the “Baptist Question Book.” For several years succeeding, the various Missionary operations of the Society were grouped together, under the general direction of the Missionary Secretary.

In 1880, the “Robert Raikes Centenary” was observed throughout the country, and the contributions of Baptist Sunday-schools, for the extension of Sunday-school work, amounted to over \$10,000. These contributions came from nearly every State and Territory; the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, and the Island of Cuba. It was the first general effort of Baptist Sunday-schools in our country in aid of the Society’s Missionary Work. The contributions of Sunday-schools in England were used for the erection of a monument to Robert Raikes.

In that year appeared the “Gospel Hymn and Tune Book,” for prayer and conference meetings, prepared by Drs. Lowry and Doane. It met a popular need—the entire quantity printed being over 69,000 copies.

A feature of the year was a series of special meetings, conducted

by the Missionary Secretary and others, by whom the various phases of the Society's work were set forth. Such meetings were



MONUMENT ERECTED IN ENGLAND TO ROBERT RAIKES.

held in Pittsburg, Washington, Cincinnati, Covington, Richmond, Brooklyn, Wilmington, Baltimore, Albany, Troy, Indianapolis, Nash-

ville, Scranton, Cleveland, Buffalo, Chicago, and Rochester. The full list is given, to show the breadth and activity of the effort.

The year 1881 was marked by several interesting and important events. A general Sunday School Institute was held at Indianapolis, Indiana, in May, immediately preceding the Anniversaries. The Sunday-school Periodicals of the Society were re-inforced by three new ones — the “Intermediate Quarterly,” the “Picture Lesson Cards,” and “Our Young People”; and the “Bible Lesson Quarterly,” greatly improved and enlarged, became the “Advanced Quarterly.”

The “Complete Commentary on the New Testament” was projected, in 1876, under the general direction of Alvah Hovey, D. D. In the year 1882, appeared the first of the series, the volume on the Gospel of Mark, by W. N. Clarke, D. D., of Montreal. An important issue of the same year was Dr. Hovey’s admirable “Manual of Systematic Theology and Christian Ethics.”

For two years previous, Mr. William Bucknell, Chairman of the Board, had contributed each year \$1,000, for the organization of new Sunday-schools. He now gave the Society \$10,000, to be known as the “Harriet M. Bucknell Memorial Fund,” for the same purpose. The close of the fiscal year completed a quarter century of continuous service by the General Secretary. The Board adopted a well-merited tribute to the efficiency of his administration, and united in the presentation of an elegant and appropriately inscribed Library Lamp—one of the finest pieces of decorative work ever made in this country.

The receipts for Missionary purposes, for the first time in the his-

tory of the Society, included contributions from every State and Territory in the nation, and made an aggregate larger than ever before; the work done was greater in amount; all expenses were paid; and a small balance remained to the credit of each Department.

"The Sunlight," a semi-monthly juvenile paper, supplementing the "Young Reaper," and the "Home Circle," a magazine for the family, were commenced in 1882. The latter was continued but two years. During this year, the "National Baptist" was sold to H. L. Wayland, D. D., its present Editor and Proprietor. In the same year appeared the "Baptist Hymnal," prepared by Drs. W. H. Doane and E. H. Johnson, which at once gained a wide-spread popularity.

The year 1883 was specially marked by the long-deferred settlement of the Bible question, elsewhere noted, and the formal acceptance by the Society of the trust in behalf of Home Bible Work, in pursuance of which, a "Bible Department" was at once organized; a "Bible Committee" was appointed by the Board; and the work was entered upon with vigor.

The Report of 1883 notices in appreciative terms the death of Mrs. Sally L. Crozer, "the special friend and patron of this Society," whose direct and personal pecuniary contributions had been among the largest received, and who "for fourteen years had entirely supported two of the Society's most useful Sunday-school missionaries."

The system of Lesson Helps was, in 1884, brought to the highest degree of completeness and perfection yet attained. The "Primary Quarterly," taking the place of the "Children's Picture Lessons"; the

“Senior Quarterly,” for the adult element in the schools; and the “Baptist Superintendent,” a paper for superintendents,—were established; each of them promptly gaining a large circulation. The aggregate of issues for the year reached the enormous number of 17,000,000 copies. In this year, also, the Society acquired, by purchase, the plates and copyright of the “Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge,” the great work which had made the reputation of its former Book Editor, J. Newton Brown, D. D.

The other special features of the year were the “Children’s Day,” on the second Sunday in June, and the “Children’s Bible Day,” in November. Thirty-five years before, as mentioned elsewhere, the Board had suggested the observance of the second Sunday in June as a concert of prayer for the Society, with contributions, when practicable, for its Benevolent Work. Now, an effort was made on a wider scale. Programmes and other materials were furnished free, by the Society, to those who would agree to make contributions. A similar plan was observed for the “Bible Day,” on the second Sunday in November following. The result of the offerings on both days, amounted to very nearly \$19,000.

An examination of the Tables given in the Appendix will show the marvelous progress made during the period under review. The population of our country had increased from 10,000,000 to 50,000,000, a gain of 500 per cent. The Baptist Ministry had increased from 2,219 to 16,667, a gain of 651 per cent. The total number of Baptist Churches had increased from 3,594 to 28,596, a gain of 695 per cent. The membership had increased from 225,000 to 2,507,703, a gain of 1010 per cent. Meanwhile, the Baptist Publication Society

had shown corresponding increase. The average Receipts of the second decade, as compared with those of the first, are shown to be more than ten times greater in the Benevolent Department, and twenty-four times greater in the Business. The average Receipts in the last decade, as compared with those of the first, is eleven hundred and nine times greater in the Benevolent Department, and one hundred and three times greater in the Business Department. The average issues of the last decade, as compared with those of the first decade, are nearly sixty-eight times greater.

We have noticed the trials and struggles in the early days when, because of insufficient means to maintain the enterprise, the gloom of despair seemed gathering about those who were charged with its management. We have also noticed that the Benevolent Work of the Society has increased in proportion as the volume of the business increased. Although presented in a separate department, it will be seen that the work is essentially a unit, those who have contributed to its treasury apparently having broad perceptions of its scope and purpose, and desiring the largest measure of success for the entire work. The value of either one department is in great degree the value of the other. Thorough and careful management of the Business Department has produced confidence, so that no one hesitates to make the Society the agent of his beneficence in that other department which, for distinction, is called "Benevolent"; at the same time being assured that on every hand in the administration there shall be due regard to strict business principles, whereby both the "Benevolence" and the "Business" may together be safely expanded to meet the exigencies and needs of succeeding years.

BENEVOLENT AND MISSIONARY.

REPEATED allusions have been made in these pages to the two-fold character and aims of the Baptist Publication Society. It seems fitting, at this point, to bring out distinctly the several phases of its Benevolent and Missionary Departments, although at the risk of an occasional repetition in the statement of facts. From its earliest years the Society has been an essentially benevolent organization. In its beginning, the single purpose was to publish and circulate Tracts. In 1828, the Board declared that its ambition would be satisfied in "adding 300 pages annually to its list," so proving that mere considerations of business did not enter into their minds. From 1839 onward, there were various classifications in the statements of Receipts and Expenditures, under the heads of "Merchandise," "Donations," "Colporteur Fund," and "Capital"; but it was not until 1854 that special mention was made of a "two-fold aspect" of the Society's work, such mention being then deemed necessary, in view of the increasingly numerous applications for aid. In the statement of the Treasurer, for the year 1856, the Receipts and Expenditures of "Benevolent Funds," or donations of the churches, are given separately, but are also included in the usual general statement. In the body of the Report for 1858, the amount of "Benevolent Funds" received is stated, but the entire receipts and disbursements are given under the heading of "Business Statement."

In 1859, however, the two Departments are presented distinct and separate, at all points, under the two heads of "Business Department," and "Benevolent Department." Yet it was not until 1862 that the two Departments were made so entirely distinct from each other as to have separate sets of Account Books and separate Bank Accounts. They now have different Counting Rooms.

Although, at various times, the lines were drawn between Benevolence and Business, it is clear that these distinctions were made merely as a convenience of statement. It was not with a view to build up a great Publishing House with any private interests, that the Managers of the Society have given their time, and strength, and money; no person has ever been enriched by it; and though every one engaged in the enterprise should be taken away, its beneficent work would still go on. As a Christian and Denominational Publishing Interest, the need for it has always been recognized, and on this principle it has been maintained. At the tenth anniversary of the Society, in 1834, the Board made the following emphatic statement: "The importance of the Society will be yet more evident when we compute the probable value of its influence in promoting uniformity of opinion and sentiment throughout the whole body of our people. In our view, the existence of the Society is requisite, even though it should send forth none but tracts on general subjects. For the views and sentiments under the sanction of the Society have this advantage from that sanction—they are more readily and generally received, and will be more read and respected when their claims and merits are vouched for by those whose judgment and opinions are weighty and considerable." Three years later,

in the Annual Report, the same point is made: "Is it too much to believe that your winged heralds, flying in every direction, have conducted much toward unity of feeling and sentiment among the brethren? That they have aided in the suppression of error, and the advancement of truth?" The claims thus made are well sustained by existing facts. In no other way, probably, could the desired result have been gained more fully and surely. Until 1878, the salaries of all officials and clerks employed at the Home Office, in both Departments, were paid from the Business. Upon the appointment of a "Missionary Secretary," the salary and expenses of that officer and his assistants in the Rooms were made a regular charge upon the special department which they served, as those of the District Secretaries and other collecting agents upon the field have always been. At the present time, the Missionary Department has its Rooms, lighted and heated, and a very large portion of the time and service of the General Secretary free of all expense. It receives from the Business, *at cost*, all Bibles and Testaments; also publications for circulation by its Missionaries and Colporteurs. On these publications, furnished at cost, the Missionary Department makes a profit of from three to four thousand dollars a year. On the other hand the Missionary Department pays all of its own expenses, such as the salaries of Missionaries, District Secretaries, Missionary and Bible Secretary, and Assistants in its own department.

MISSIONARY COLPORTAGE.—It is evident that when Tracts had been produced, the best and most economical method for distributing them was always an unsolved problem. In addition to this, the cost of administration for a necessarily limited work, made the expense

account disproportionate to the general receipts. The need of tracts did not lessen, but rather increased, and with that need came another—for books of a suitable kind to be sold at a profit by those who were employed to distribute tracts.

Nearly a year before the American Tract Society held its first informal meeting to discuss the question of employing Colporteurs, the Baptist Publication Society had announced, in 1840, its purpose to employ "traveling agents," and in the Annual Report for 1841, the technical term, *Colporteurs*, appears for the first time in any regular American document, in the record given of such "traveling agents, upon the colporteur system." The Society was therefore the pioneer in this line of Christian work, which has been sustained with greater or less efficiency from that day to the present.

The primary plan of Colportage was simply the employment of itinerant ministers and missionaries, without salary, to whom a supply of books was furnished, and a percentage was allowed on sales. The subsequent and generally adopted plan provided a moderate salary, with outfit and traveling expenses. The first instance of this kind appears in the Report for 1845, the Colporteur named being the Rev. A. B. Harris, whose field was Illinois, Missouri, and Kentucky. His salary was \$75 a year. During six months, he traveled 2,486 miles, visited 40 churches and preached 66 sermons, made 28 addresses and 275 religious visits, sold 644 volumes, and distributed about 9,000 pages of tracts. This report is here given as a sample of colporteur work in general.

WORK OF THE SOCIETY IN FOREIGN LANDS.—It has been observed that frequent and urgent calls early came to the Society

for Tracts, to be circulated in foreign fields, and that the response was always hearty and generous.

Germany.—Captain Calvin Tubbs, of Philadelphia, master of



REV. JOHN GERHARD ONCKEN.

the brig "Mars," became ice-bound with his vessel in Hamburg, probably in the winter of 1830-31, and for a time found a home in

the family of the Rev. John Gerhard Oncken, then a member of the English Independent Church in Hamburg, and a missionary of the Edinburgh Bible Society. Through the intelligence and faithfulness of Captain Tubbs, Mr. Oncken was led to examine and adopt Baptist principles. Subsequently, several tracts were sent, to reinforce the personal presentation of the truth. Referring to those on Baptism, Mr. Oncken wrote: "They were quite new to me, and have tended not a little to establish me in my purpose to comply with this part of my Saviour's command as soon as possible." After speaking of the great need of such tracts in his native land, he adds: "But alas! we have not the means to defray the expenses of printing them. It would, therefore, afford me unspeakable pleasure if your Society could extend its labors to infidel Germany." Mr. Oncken was, with six others, baptized by Barnas Sears, D.D., April 22, 1843, and a Baptist Church was organized, which called him to be its pastor. Tracts were sent him, and the means furnished to publish others, and employ several colporteurs. Such was the humble commencement of a mighty work that spread, with glorious results, into Switzerland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Russia, and Austria; planted Baptist Churches in many of the principal cities of Protestant Europe; and has already done much to revolutionize public sentiment there on the subject of religious liberty.

The workers, especially at first, suffered great persecution, but the work went on; 26,000 persons were brought to the light, and organized into 130 churches. Nearly 1,200 preaching stations were comprised in the "German Baptist Union." A publication interest was finally established there, owned and controlled by Dr. Oncken.

But persecutions from without were succeeded by perils from within. By reason of age and infirmity, the great leader was laid aside from active effort.

In what seemed the hour of greatest need the Publication Society came to the rescue, and, in 1878, Philip W. Bickel, D.D., was sent, at the urgent request of brethren in Germany, to take charge of the work, Dr. Oncken having made over his establishment, with certain conditions and reservations, to the Bund, or General Missionary Association. The Publication Society assumed the support of Dr. Bickel for three years. Without this help, the work in Germany could not have been sustained. In 1882, another earnest appeal was made to the Board for the maintenance of Dr. Bickel for a second term of years, as his work was of the utmost importance in "the fatherland," if not indeed in all Europe; and special funds were raised to sustain him for three years longer. The results stated by Dr. Bickel in 1884 fully justify the wisdom of this action. 28,956 Baptists were reported, of whom 2,967 were baptized during the year previous. Twenty-seven colporteurs had been employed, and a vast quantity of Bibles and religious literature had been distributed.

Sweden.—One of the books sent to Germany, at the earnest request of Dr. Oncken, was "Pengilly on Baptism." This book came into the hands of the Rev. Andreas Wiberg, a converted Lutheran minister in Sweden, and led him to become a Baptist. He seems to have been raised up to do a special work for his native land, for which he became in great measure fitted by a careful study of the doctrines and polity of Baptist Churches. A great religious

awakening was then in progress in Sweden, and those who dared to separate themselves from the State Church were subjected to a bitter persecution, details of which have entered into the Baptist history of the present century. The "Conventicle Act" sealed the lips of the preacher, but the press was free; hence the plan of colportage exactly fitted the needs of the hour. The Rev. C. F. Hejdenberg, becoming a Baptist, went to Hamburg, Germany, and was baptized, then returned to Sweden, administered the ordinance to others, and constituted four Baptist Churches. Mr. Wiberg was in this country, busily engaged in translating tracts and books for his afflicted brethren, and preparing a plan for colportage. He applied to the Missionary Union, but that Society was not prepared to appoint him.

In 1855, he was sent out by the Publication Society as a Missionary Colporteur. Four additional colporteurs were soon appointed, and the cause of Evangelical religion spread with extraordinary rapidity, notwithstanding the violent opposition of Church



REV. ANDREAS WIBERG.

and State, by fines, imprisonment, and social oppression. In 1866, the work was transferred to the Missionary Union, at which time there were in Sweden 176 Baptist Churches, with a membership of 6,606. Good results had also been gained in Norway, and other surrounding countries.

In 1882, a second call came from Sweden, not as before for missionary work, but to send the Rev. Jonas Stadling as a Publication Missionary, to inaugurate and conduct a publishing and colporteur work. Special funds were contributed for the purpose, and the Society assumed his support for a period of three years.

IN OTHER COUNTRIES, as previously noted, the Society's work has mainly been that of Tract distribution.

France, in 1854, from the little Baptist Church in Bordeaux, sent an appeal in these words: "Baptist Christians! France sent you bayonets more than three-score years ago, to aid you in founding your Republic; now we solicit your aid, by the help of the Lord, to evangelize that same France, if it be dear to you." A few tracts were provided, but the scarcity of means prevented any further entry of a great open door.

Italy had some help during a few years, through specially designated funds, and God's word obtained free course in that land of Papal bondage.

Mexico has been opened up by the Colporteurs of the Society, two being employed in 1883, one of whom reported the organization of four Sunday-schools, and the distribution of 715 copies of Scriptures.

British Columbia, and *Manitoba*, each have had some help in

books and missionary service, though nothing like the amount that is needed.

Turkey, in 1883, received aid through the Society in a similar manner, and is still receiving it in the maintenance of the Rev. John Baptist Haygooni, M. D., as a Missionary Colporteur and Evangelist. Dr. Haygooni came to this country without any knowledge that there was a religious denomination known as Baptists. His study of the New Testament led to a comparison of their views, which he finally adopted. -After a full theological and medical course, he sought to return to his native land as a Medical Missionary; but the way to his appointment was not open. At this juncture, special funds were proffered, and the Publication Society became the medium whereby he was sent into the field. His residence is at Constantinople. The work has already been wonderfully fruitful of good.

Armenia, also, is having some help by the labors of the Rev. A. J. Melchonian, M. D., supported, like the others named, by specially provided funds, and for a similar work. The story of Dr. Melchonian, like that of Dr. Haygooni, has a romantic flavor. Converted in early manhood, the needs of his native land so moved him that he came to this country to qualify himself by proper study to become a Medical Missionary. Upon witnessing the administration of the ordinance of baptism, he was so deeply impressed that he carefully examined the New Testament upon the question, and was finally baptized, July 4, 1876. He is located at Erzeroum, Armenia, and in every direction the good work seems to be opening.

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.—In the first Annual Report of the Society, we find this statement: "*Sabbath-schools* are particularly calculated

to give circulation to Tracts. These may be distributed as rewards to the scholars, and thus they will probably be read by the scholars themselves and by their parents." To what extent this suggestion was carried out we cannot tell.

When the Colporteur system came into being, occasional mention was made of the Colporteurs having "attended Sunday-schools," but without any particulars. In 1845, mention is made that libraries were granted to "a few destitute Sunday-schools"; in the next year the number being specified as *three*.

The Report for 1853 makes first mention of a "Sunday-school Department," to secure more complete organization and statistics. At this period, Union schools were numerous, and, in the newer sections of the country, at least, prevailed so generally that a denominational sentiment was almost unknown in Sunday-school work. As a consequence, all doctrinal teaching where there was difference of opinion was of necessity studiously avoided. One effect of this was to keep the churches weak, and to cause a loss of many who otherwise would have been won to Baptist ranks. There was need of a thorough awakening. It came rapidly, so that in 1859 the Board reported the organization of 84 new Baptist schools, partly, perhaps, through the offer made of a \$10 Library to every school that promised permanency. The same year, the hope was expressed that the Board might "be enabled to send Sunday-school Missionaries into every State and Territory, forming a Baptist school wherever one can be permanently sustained." An interesting paragraph occurs in the report from Sweden. Mr. Wiberg writes: "There have been organized about 30 Sunday-schools, numbering from 600 to 700 children. The work

of Sunday-schools is nearly as new as the Baptist cause in Sweden." Thus the American and Swedish work went on together.

The development of denominational Sunday-school work naturally led to a thorough revision and enlargement of the Question Books for schools, with a view to something like a *denominational*, as well as Christian training. This was a decidedly forward movement. In 1856, appears a record of 55 Sunday-schools organized directly by Colporteurs of the Society.

The year 1864 brought into being the Crozer Sunday-school Library Fund, amounting to \$10,000, given by Mr. John P. Crozer, for the benefit of poor Sunday schools in need of libraries, which formed a beneficence for all time to come. In 1866, it was stated that 239 Sunday-schools had been aided by grants; and 12 distinctively Sunday-school Missionaries had been appointed. In the following year, 120 new schools were reported, and an earnest plea was made for increased support in the effort to establish a Baptist school wherever there was a Baptist church.

In 1870, the Board reported the organization of 308 new schools during the year. From this time forward, the Sunday-school Benevolent and Missionary Work was carried on along the several lines already indicated; in many cases independently; in others conjointly with State Associations, Conventions, and Boards.

The aim of the Society is to place efficient Sunday-school Missionaries in every State and Territory of the Union, who shall devote all their time and energies to the planting of new schools; the improvement of existing schools; and the thorough organization of Baptist workers for efficient Sunday-school work. The record of

over six thousand schools established, shows the immediate results; other untold results cannot be estimated, but must be left to the great day, when all things shall be revealed.

BIBLE WORK.—It would be very singular, indeed, if an organization designed for the elevation and improvement of a people, and the indoctrination of that people in the great truths of the word of God, should not from its earliest history circulate the Bible, even though there were somewhat kindred Societies that had as their specific purpose, the printing and distribution of the word of God.

It would be singular, too, in view of their spiritual ancestry, if Baptists were not alive to the importance and necessity of a distinctive Bible work, for to one of their number, Joseph Hughes, is given the honor of first suggesting the idea of a Society for the circulation of the Bible throughout the world; and to another, the Rev. John Canne, a Baptist minister, is awarded the credit for first preparing and publishing the Scriptures with marginal references; and Dr. Philip Schaff is authority for the statement that Baptists were the leaders in the great work of modern revision of the Bible.

There can hardly be any doubt that when the first colporteurs of the Society went forth upon their mission in 1840, the Bible had honorable place among the literature they distributed. We do not find any special mention of the fact, but the inference is fair and reasonable. It is equally fair to admit that, with a distinctive Bible Society in the field, the work of the Publication Society in that direction was incidental. Five years later, at the twenty-first annual meeting, a vote of thanks was given to the American and Foreign Bible Society, "for a liberal donation of Bibles and Testaments," as

if the distribution of them by the Agents of the Publication Society were a matter of usual occurrence.

In 1854, the Statistical Table of Colportage, for the first time, contained a column headed "Families Found Without the Bible"; and 1,287 are so reported, of which number 169 were in Illinois, and 807 in Pennsylvania; yet the body of the Report does not make any mention of Bible distribution. It is probable that Bibles were furnished in such cases, and that, in accordance with the usual custom, they were counted among the volumes sold or distributed.

In the Report of 1860, it is stated that copies of the Bible had been given "to 275 families who hitherto had none." Further, that "some donors specifically designated their money for Bible distribution, and it had been sacredly applied in accordance with their wishes." The next year presented an additional column, headed, "Families Supplied With the Bible"; and the number of copies is also given, with other items, in the general summary.

In successive years, the Bible Work of the Society received special prominence, in accordance with direct instructions to the Board, a resolution adopted in 1880 being "That the Board of this Society be hereby instructed to prosecute, to the utmost of its ability, the Bible work in the home field," and in the following year the By-laws of the Board were so changed as to provide for a special and permanent Committee on Bible Work.

May 22 and 23, 1883, are memorable days in the history of the Baptist Denomination. On those days 436 delegates to the Bible Convention of American Baptists were assembled at the First Church, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and, after due deliberation, unani-

mously recommended that the Home Bible Work should be done by the Baptist Publication Society, and the Foreign Bible Work by the Missionary Union. The recommendation was accepted heartily and

cordially by all parties interested, and the several questions involved were definitely settled. The way had been long and tortuous; the difficulties so great as sometimes to seem insuperable; but the divine guiding hand had brought all things right in the end. C. C. Bitting, D. D., was very soon thereafter appointed "Bible Secretary."

Thenceforward the "Bible Department" of

the Society became

C. C. BITTING, D. D.

A detailed black and white engraving of a man from the chest up. He has dark hair and a full, well-groomed beard and mustache. He is wearing a dark suit jacket over a white collared shirt. The style is characteristic of late 19th-century portraiture.

marked and prominent. As to versions, the Society was not trammeled. It was the only religious organization that issued the Canterbury Revision with the preferences of the American Revisers. It had always circulated the issues of the American Bible Union, so far as these were desired by the public. It remains in the enjoyment of a liberty as to versions that is not permitted by the organic law of any other Bible Society.

The gross receipts in the department, the first year of its operations, were \$22,750.61; and distribution of Scriptures was made to forty-five States, besides Mexico and Sweden. Seventeen persons were specially employed in as many States, without compensation, as Bible Missionaries. The needs far exceeded the means of supply, as the Boards of the Home Mission Society and the Southern Baptist Convention; State Boards, Conventions, and Associations; Missionaries of the Women's Home Mission Societies; churches and Sunday-schools; and individuals in every part of our country, turned to the Society for help.

GRANTS.—The benevolence of the founders of the Society resulted in immediate beneficence. The only burden in all of the early years was that the Society had so little means with which to do so much that was required; for the demand was always greater than the supply. When its operations were enlarged by the publication of bound volumes, the question of benevolence was still uppermost, as is proven by the fact that, in the Report for 1843, a gratuitous distribution of books is mentioned as part of the work done, and a plan is urged for giving "\$10 libraries to poor ministers." In 1844, grants of 13 ministers' libraries, valued at \$120, were made, and grants to Sunday-schools to the value of \$20. In the year following, there were made 34 grants of libraries to ministers. Since then, every year has shown more or less of these items, the number and value constantly increasing. Over four thousand ministers and students, and over eleven thousand Sunday-schools, have been aided by grants.

SOURCES OF INCOME FOR BENEVOLENT AND MISSIONARY

WORK.—These are threefold: First, the direct contributions of churches, Sunday-schools, and individuals, applied according to the wishes of the donors, if so specified; second, the Business Department, which has been, at times, the largest contributor; third, interest on permanently invested funds which have been established at various times. There seems to be every reason why churches and Sunday-schools should annually contribute toward the maintenance and enlargement of the Society's Benevolent and Missionary Work, which will be increased exactly in proportion as means are furnished for the purpose.

TRUST FUNDS.—Along the line of the Society's history are numerous monuments erected by those who desired their gifts to be productive of good for all time. The circumstances under which some of these Trust Funds came into being, and their peculiar conditions, are full of interest. What is known as the "Ten Thousand Dollar Fund," originated in the fact that, in order to publish the works of Andrew Fuller, the Board was compelled to borrow \$2,400. The \$10,000 was added to the business, as capital, with a condition that the interest should annually be applied to the gratuitous distribution of books and tracts. The several Funds established by Messrs. Crozer and Bucknell were the result of needs which, at various times, those brethren found marked and urgent, as they participated in the management of the Society, and which could not be met by any ordinary contributions.

The "William Bucknell Centennial Fund" required the annual distribution of \$3,000, in the following named proportions: \$1,500 for the benefit of the Freedmen of the South; \$1,000 for the desti-

tute of all classes; \$500 for free distribution of religious literature in Philadelphia.

The income from the "Crozer Memorial Fund" was directed by the donors to be applied in four equal parts: 1. To supplying libraries to needy Baptist colored Sunday-schools, with a recommendation that schools so aided should, in each instance, buy an amount equal to the donation. 2. To the support of Sunday-school Missionaries among the colored people. 3. To grants of libraries for needy colored ministers, conditioned that books so furnished should all be well bound and in a good salable condition. 4. To the aid of young colored men who are students for the ministry. One-half of each portion is stipulated as for needy applicants from evangelical churches irrespective of denomination.

The "Invested Bible Fund" was commenced by the gift of \$5,000 by Mrs. Sally L. Crozer, on her seventieth birthday, the remainder being added at the time of her death. The "Ministers' Library Fund" was commenced by Mr. John P. Crozer, by the gift of \$5,000. After his death, Mrs. Crozer completed the amount by an additional \$5,000 on her seventieth birthday.

The income from the "Maryland Missionary Fund" is designated exclusively for work in Maryland. The "Elizabeth A. Lyon Fund" is the beginning of a permanent "Sunday-school Help Fund," whereby Sunday-schools can be aided in obtaining regularly the Lesson Helps published by the Society.

The "Merriman Book Fund" has a condition that, after the death of the donor and his family, one-half the interest shall annually be added to the principal, until the whole amounts to \$10,000.

The net income is appropriated to the benefit of theological students. The "May T. Randall Fund" was a "Thank offering," six per cent. being applied annually to furnish Testaments for destitute Sunday-schools. One of the oldest funds is the "Theron Fiske Colporteur Fund," which requires that those appointed by its provisions shall be ordained ministers who are "free from all connection or affinity to any and every secret society, of whatever name or nature." Another, the "Jonathan Davis Colporteur Fund," has an emphatic condition going beyond that of the last named, requiring total abstinence from the use of intoxicating drinks and tobacco.

A full list of the Trust Funds is given in the Appendix. In illustration of the fruitfulness of these invested funds, it may be stated that the oldest one has paid as interest, in publications, more than double the original sum contributed. The Crozer Sunday-school Library Fund has yielded an income of over \$13,000; the Crozer Memorial Fund almost \$54,000; and others in like proportion.

CONDITIONAL FUNDS.—Certain gifts to the Society have been made on condition that interest should be paid to the donor, or some other person designated, during his or her life-time. In such cases no great immediate advantage accrues to the Society; the money being at once invested, and the interest paid over as agreed. The donor is certain of income from the gift, without the trouble of looking after it, and without the risk of loss through the depreciation of stocks, or other causes, and has the satisfaction of knowing to a certainty that the amount will, without abatement, go to the purpose for which it was designed, when temporal needs of the donor have ceased.

Furthermore, there is pleasure in the thought that the income will thereafter continually be applied to a beneficent work. On the other hand, the Society can well afford to act as trustee for a time, having the certainty that it shall eventually receive as its own the full sum, without delay or abatement. On both sides it is safe, equitable, and sure.

A careful observation of the Benevolent and Missionary Work done by the Society will show that a very large amount has been accomplished by a comparatively small sum of money. And, if our minds are attent, we shall see in how marked a manner the leadings of Providence are clearly visible from the very beginnings of its history. The Cloud by day and the Pillar of Fire by night did not more surely lead his ancient people than in these days they who directed the work were led, sometimes where the path was a little hard, but always up toward the bright and shining way.

THROUGH "1420."

SINCE the days of Gutenberg, when the art of printing first came into prominence, there has been continuous interest in all that pertains to books and book-making. The secrets of the business have been brought to light again and again; the mechanical processes by which a book is produced, which have attained to great perfection in these latter days, are in a general way well known; yet, curiosity and interest concerning them remain undiminished.

Philadelphia has many attractive points, but few are more so to Baptists than the Publication Society's Building, 1420 Chestnut Street. On the same street with old Independence Hall, the United States Mint, and other notable buildings, and just above Broad, we shall easily find it, with its imposing front of 46 feet, and its depth of 230 feet, extending through to Sansom Street.

Four stories of its front are built of the hardest and most durable pure white marble. The fifth story is a slated Mansard, with ornamental Dormer windows. The design is bold, simple, and elegant. The large door and window-openings are all arched, and supported by round columns, placed singly or in pairs, which are entirely separate from the marble work behind them. There are two entrance vestibules, finished in hard woods and tiled with marble; one is the main entrance to the store, while the other is common to the store and the front stairway to the upper floors.



We pause a moment to notice the immense show windows, in which are displayed some of the many books, libraries, engravings, and beautiful things that are within. Now the large entrance door swings noiselessly, and we are inside. Here is the store, in one grand room, the full width of the lot, save where vestibules and stairways narrow it. For extent, beauty, and commodiousness, it is not often surpassed. Eighteen feet above us is the ceiling, divided into full width panels by handsomely moulded beams. Three of these panels, equi-distant from each other, are filled in with glass, and transmit light from the skylights above, so that every portion of the store is made bright and cheerful.

The front portion of the store is devoted to the retail business. On each side, we notice hard-wood tables and book-cases of unique design, in the nineteenth century Gothic style. Facing the door, at the central column, is an elegant glass-case, filled with Family Bibles. On our right, is the Children's Counter, with three tiers of the beautiful books that so delight the little people. Beyond this, on the same line, a long counter on which are elegant gift books in profusion.

If it be the holiday season, as when our view was taken, we shall notice along the centre, back of the Bible show case, large tables filled with the most choice American and English Juvenile illustrated books. Beyond these, other tables, on which are displayed Christmas and New Year Cards in great variety. Polite and attentive clerks, of both sexes, are here and there, ready to answer your call for anything wanted; and you will not need to go elsewhere, if you desire the best and most choice goods.

On our left is another range of counters. Do you want a Teachers' Bible, or a small Bible of any style? Here you will find it, in size and price to suit almost any purse. Next we come to a long, plate-glass show case, containing fine stationery and fancy goods. Back of these counters and cases, on the left, is a full line of samples of the Society's Sunday-school library books, for examination by those who are making selections.

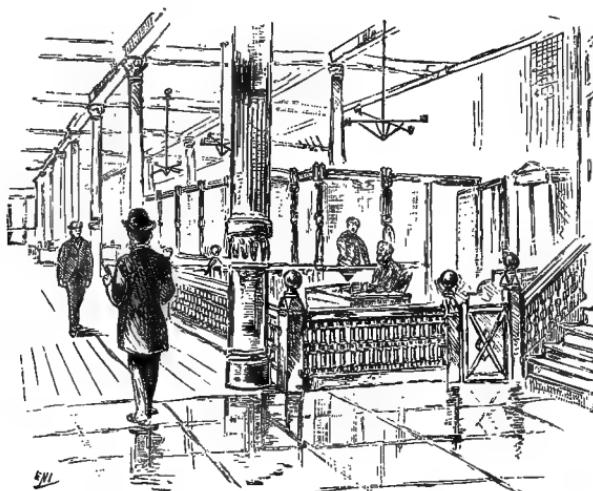
On the opposite side, the shelves are well filled with a full assortment of Theological books. This special feature is due to the liberality of Mr. William Bucknell, who established it by a gift of \$10,000, in 1878.

Now we are under the first broad skylight. On our right is a counter mostly occupied by the popular Sunday-school music books of our time. You will, no doubt, find "Crowns," "Harps," "Robes," "Arks," "Caskets," "Gems," "Diamonds," and "Lays," in abundance, with the Society's own popular "Select Sunday School Songs." In the centre is a table containing the most recent Theological Books and Sunday-school Aids. The shelves on our right are filled with the "Approved Sunday-school Books" of other Houses.

Opposite is "The Ministers' Parlor." If your visit is made on a Monday morning, you will meet there the Baptist ministers from the city and vicinity, until it is time for the "Conference" to open, on the floor above. The "Parlor" is neatly carpeted, and enclosed by a heavy walnut railing. It has several stands containing files of all the Baptist papers published in this country.

Now we come to the "Counting Room," 22 feet wide and 45 feet

long, with high glass partitions. The front end is the "Cashier's Department," occupying about one-third of the space; the remainder being the Counting Room of the "Periodical Department," with open windows at each end for business transactions. Built against the wall is the "Fire-Proof" vault, 8 feet wide by 18 feet long, in which the account books and other valuable articles are kept, when



SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

not in use. A large case, with 48 divisions for filing letters, forms a feature of the Counting Room.

Adjoining this is the Office of the Secretary, which is enclosed by a massive walnut railing, and so situated that the entire operations carried on upon this floor may be under constant observation.

From the central portion of the store, a second tier of shelves extends to the ceiling, and is reached by a Gallery, on each side. We

observe a large case, with hundreds of spaces for the Tracts issued by the Society. Near by is the opening to a small hand elevator which communicates with each floor above. Beside this are the speaking tubes to the various departments in the building.

Now we are in the Shipping Department. On each side, tier upon tier, rise the shelves loaded with books, the space still insufficient for the needs. Large tables contain small or large masses of stock ready to be packed in boxes or bundles. A smaller table is loaded with books and packages that skilled hands are wrapping for mailing. At the rear portion of the store floor is the Mailing Department. Should it be time for mailing the Quarterlies, the great U-shaped tables will be piled high, almost to the ceiling, with Lesson Helps. Inside the space, many clerks are busy wrapping and sending out tons of mail matter every day; for you must know that it takes over twenty million copies of the Periodicals each year to meet the needs of Baptist schools.

You would like to know the meaning of the rumble and roar that comes up from below? Here is a door, on our left. Down one flight of wide steps, a turn to the right, and we are in the basement, with its Asphalt pavement.

Under the lights from the street, at the rear part, are the great Steam Presses. Beyond them stands a Vertical Engine, with belts and pulleys, furnishing power to all parts of the building. Its "driving wheel" seems disproportionate, until we think what its purpose is; and its little "Governor" spins round as if it were the one important thing about the engine.

A few steps down, again on our right, and our courteous and

faithful Engineer greets us with a smile of welcome on his sometimes coal-begrimed, but good-natured, face. He shows us the "Fifty horse power, high pressure, tubular boiler" which supplies the Engine, and the two "low pressure boilers" beside it, for heating the building. Then he points out a small steam pump that sends a steady stream up to the tanks on the upper floor, from which the building is supplied with water.

You are eager to look in upon the Vaults, of which you have



INTERIOR OF VAULT.

often heard? Well, here is the door, on your right. It is of iron, and beyond it, with a space of twenty inches between, is another. Except when some one is inside, both of these doors are kept closed. The walls and roof are very thick, so that the contents of the Vault would remain unharmed, in case the building should burn down, for here much of the capital of the Society is stored, in Stereotype and Electrototype Plates. When the door was last shut, an auto-

matic stop shut off the gas. We open it, and light some of the ten burners.

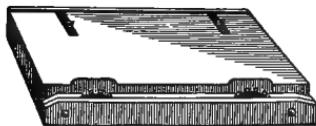
We are in a room 107 feet long, 13 feet wide, and with an arched ceiling 10 feet 6 inches high. At the further end is a second door, similar to the one by which we entered. The sides and ends of this room are shelved, the spaces generally being 18 inches square, making seven hundred compartments.

The compartments are numbered consecutively, and each of the boxes contained in them bears the name of some book. Here are at least 3,500 boxes. Each box, on the average, contains 50 plates, that probably cost \$1.00 each. A little mental arithmetic demonstrates that the value of these plates is not less than \$175,000.

We open a box, and there they are, back to back, in condition to be sent safely across the Continent, if necessary. But here is a low case, used also for a table; on each side are small, shallow compartments, 364 in all, and each one filled more or less with the plates of a single Tract. Then we notice another table, with 16 drawers; in these are the Electrotypes used for the Advertising Department.

How do the printers manage to use these thin plates—you ask? Some, you may have noticed, are “blocked,” that is, fastened on a piece of wood corresponding to the size of the plate. Now, if all were so prepared, it would considerably increase the cost, and add

six times to the bulk. So an ingenious device, called an “adjustable block,” has been produced, whereby the plate is fastened by movable clamps, and readily removed when work with it is completed.



STEREOTYPE BLOCK.

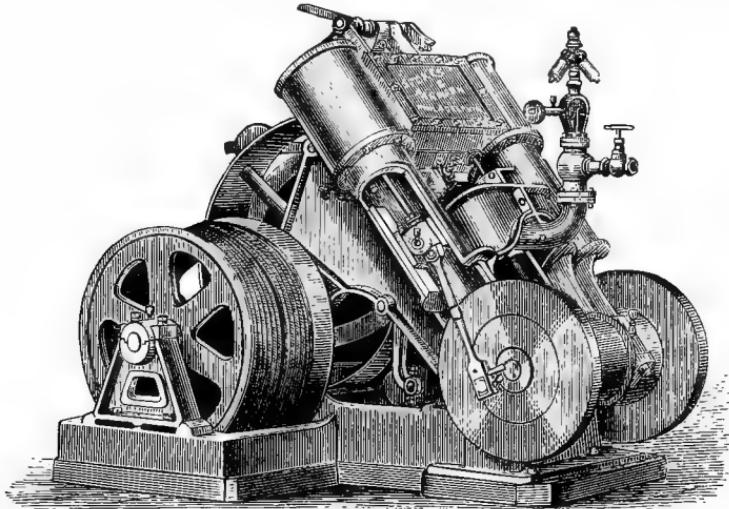
But we have seen only one of the Vaults. On the other side of the thick partitioned wall is another room, 13 feet wide and 16 feet long, called "the Cut Vault." The thickness of the walls, on all sides, increases the space occupied by the vaults to 16x128 feet. Here are eight shelves, divided into compartments, and two extensive cases in which are 127 drawers. On the shelves, and in the drawers, we find Electrotypes of Engravings. They are of various sizes, and the number reaches well over 10,000. A moderate estimate of their value would be \$25,000.

On our return, we pass huge piles of paper, in bundles. This is but a small reserve supply. You may scarcely be able to realize that over 10,000 reams of paper, weighing some 270 tons, are required in a single year, for the Periodicals alone.

You do not see how it is possible to keep track of all these cuts and plates? The plan is very simple. Every space, every drawer, every section of a drawer, has its letter and number. Every Cut, also, has its letter and number. A "proof" is taken of an Engraving as soon as it comes in. This proof is pasted into a Scrap-book, and receives a letter and a number, corresponding to the letter and number of the Electrotypes. Whenever an engraving is wanted, the clerk having this department in charge finds it readily by referring first to the drawer or section indicated by the letter, and then as readily finds the cut by its number. The system is simple, but accurate.

We tarry for a few moments to watch the busy motions of the Passenger Elevator Engine. A connecting rod, in the hands of the boy in the Elevator, controls its action, and makes it obedient to his will.

Here, on our left, in a huge mass of "Pigeon holes," are papers and tracts, in great abundance. On our right, is row upon row of what seem to be large quarto bound volumes. A natural mistake. Those are cases, in which are regularly filed the business corre-

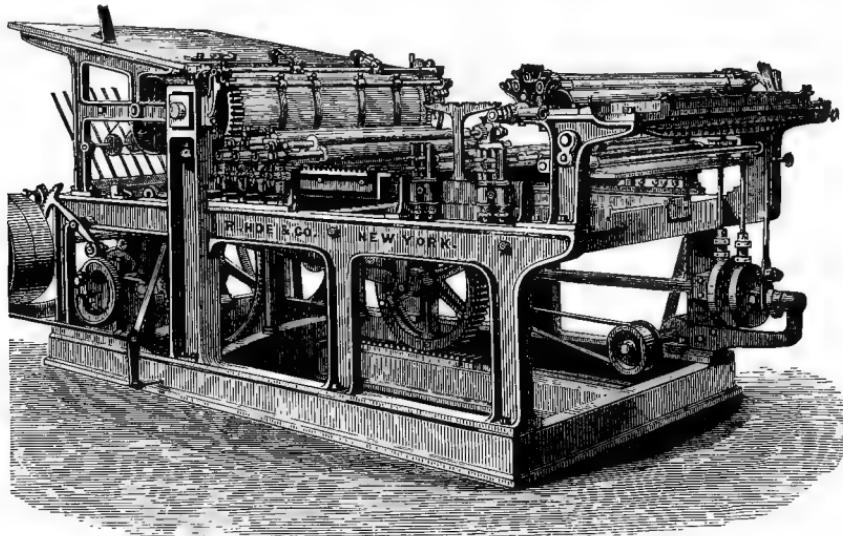


ELEVATOR ENGINE.

spondence; they would carry you back several years; by-and-by the oldest will be destroyed, to make room for the new. That is the law of life—the old is constantly giving place to the new. But for that, the world would soon be filled with rubbish.

We have again come to the large presses. These Cylinder presses have been brought to great perfection, and are capable of doing the finest work. They are the product of many years of thought and labor. Everything in their construction has been carefully studied; every important part is covered by patent; every motion is

guaranteed to be correct. They never cease to be a source of interest and wonder. When they are in operation, we find iron, steel, copper, lead, wood, cloth, and paper utilized, in addition to the softer materials used in ink and rollers. Compare this complete piece of mechanism with the presses in use at the beginning of the century,



CYLINDER PRINTING PRESS.

and also compare the work done on each, and it will easily be seen how great has been the advancement. It takes thirteen, such as these, to do the printing of the Society.

Let us notice one of these presses in detail. It is printing the "Advanced Quarterly." Each revolution of its cylinder prints a copy, and when the second side is printed, a little roller cutter divides the sheet into two parts. The sheet starts from the upper table, and

passes around the cylinder, where it meets the "form," which is "locked up" in an iron frame, called a "chase," and securely fastened to the "bed" of the press, below. Over the types, or the plates composing the "form," four well-inked rollers have passed and returned out of the way before the paper has reached it. In order that the ink shall be evenly distributed upon the "inking rollers," and so cause a fair and even print, there are employed at the further end of the press, thirteen rollers, known as "distributing rollers." Backward and forward moves the bed, the form and paper meeting with exact precision, each time, and the cylinder making two revolutions to each impression.

You desire to know the speed? It varies. The Quarterlies are turned off about 1,000 an hour; but 1,500 impressions an hour can be made, if great haste is necessary. Yonder press is employed almost wholly in printing the "Picture Cards" in colors. For this kind of printing, the speed is about 600 impressions an hour. By a clever attachment, an exact register is kept of every sheet printed. The quantity can be ascertained precisely, at any moment.

We emerge now from the semi-gloom of the basement, and, passing to the elevator, ascend to the fifth floor. We notice that the front part of the building is mostly occupied by offices. Our first



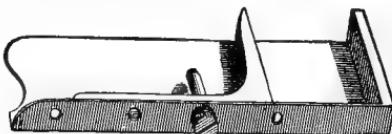
FORM.

stop is at the "Composing Room," where busy hands are occupied in type-setting. Here all the periodicals and books are "set up."

As we stand by a "Case," with its many divisions in which the various letters of the "font" are assorted, we notice the "Stick," as the printer calls it, in which he swiftly arranges the letters, "justifying" the lines, by spaces between the words, to exactly corresponding lengths. When the "stick" is full, he carefully lifts out the type in a body, and places it on a "Galley," until the latter is filled. Alongside of the column of type a strip of wood is placed, and the whole mass is wedged firmly together, in order to obtain a "proof." Now he takes it to the "Proof-press," which is simply a solid frame, over the top of which runs a heavy roller covered with felt. The type is then inked by hand, a strip of moistened paper is laid upon the type, the roller is passed across its face, and a rough proof is obtained.



GALLEY.



COMPOSING STICK.

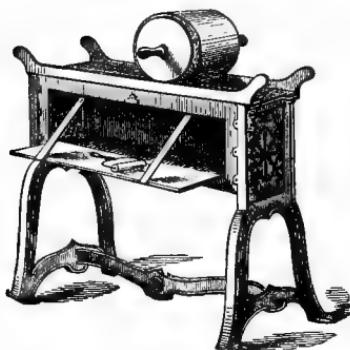
It now has its first reading.

The "Proof Reader" carefully

and critically scans every word and every letter. Errors discovered are indicated by marks on the margin of the slip. The compositor then makes the corrections; another proof is taken, as before, and revised to see that the corrections are all made, when a clean proof is

sent to the Author or Editor, before the type is "made-up" into pages, or "forms" for the Stereotyper or the Press Room.

The compositor is usually paid "by the piece," or "the thousand."

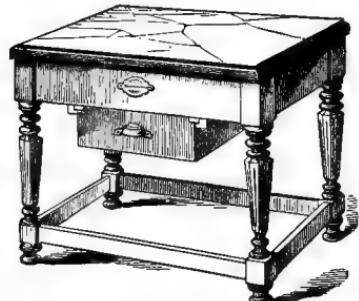


PROOF-PRESS.

makes the standard, most of the other letters being thinner. A "thousand" is not, therefore, a thousand types, but the space occupied by a thousand of the letter *m*; and to determine the amount, the measure, or "Gauge,"

is applied each way.

The type is now skillfully removed from the "galley" to the "Imposing-stone," a flat, smooth stone covering the top of a strong table; and an iron frame, called a "chase" is placed around the pages. On the outer



IMPOSING-STONE.

sides of each page, next to the chase, wedges, known as "Ad-

You would like to know how they measure up their work? Very easily done. Here is a "Type-measure," which, on its various faces indicates the quantity of "ems" in any given amount of type. The face of a "lower case" *m* is supposed to be the same size each way, and this square



GAUGE.

justable Quoins," are inserted. By means of a small key with strong arms, one of these is caused to slide upon the other, and thus force the type close together, when the whole "form" can be handled at will.

A final proof is now taken and read with great care. When found to be correct in every particular, the form is sent to the stereotype foundry and a "cast" made, from which the printing is done.

Passing through the well-lighted, and quiet room of the Proof Reader, we come to one of the "Sheet Rooms," where much of the unbound stock is kept. Ranged along each side wall, and in two tiers through the middle of the room, is a mass of shelving divided into 170 large compartments, which are occupied by unbound books, tied in bundles of a convenient size and ready for the Binders.

QUOINS.

Here are some of the 106 employes of the Society, that are engaged in various ways in the building. Some are "gathering," from a long table, as they are laid out in consecutive order, the sheets that compose a book. Others are "collating," that is, examining carefully to see that no duplications of sheets have occurred, and that no sheets are missing. Others, again, are arranging the "Picture Cards" in packets, in shape for the mailing department.

We descend a flight of steps to the floor below, and make a call or two, in passing. Here is the office of the *National Baptist*, its genial Editor and his assistants generally on duty.



Passing thence toward the front of the building we enter the rooms of the "Baptist Historical Society," and might linger here for a long time, examining its age-stamped documents and books, its old-style engravings, and other objects of interest. In 1853, the Board of the Publication Society suggested the importance of a Historical Department. The final result was a distinct organization, to which the Publication Society furnishes the use of the present quarters. Some day, perhaps, brethren with large hearts and abundant means, will endow this Historical Society with a more suitable home for the exceedingly valuable material it has accumulated, and enable it to prosecute its laudable mission with efficiency.

The office of the "Publishing Agent" is our next point of interest. Here Mr. Hiram F. Reed presides, as he has done in this department since 1853, which makes him the oldest, in consecutive years of service, of any of those now engaged with the Society. He could show you a little book, that can be carried in the pocket, which contains all of the orders given to the printers during his first two years of service. Up to ten years later, a single clerk, at a salary of five dollars a week, attended to all of the periodical business, and when his salary was increased to six dollars, thought it time to be married. Now it requires thirteen clerks, at a cost of over \$5,000 a year.

On one side of the room are shelves containing sample copies of all the books published by the Society, with the "Cut Books" to which reference has before been made. One series contains proofs of all the Wood-cuts and Electrotypes of engravings owned by the Society.

You would like to test the accuracy of the thorough system so marked here? Well, here is the index. Make a selection, indicating simply the number, and we shall see. You choose R. 9.—680. Messenger goes at once to the vault, and five minutes later brings



SHEET ROOM.

a cut. It is that which you selected. You could repeat this all day long with certainty of correctness.

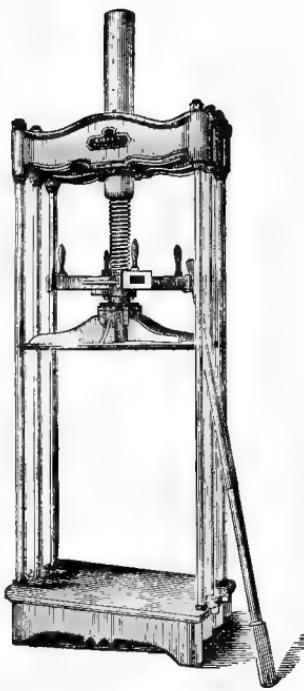
You look inquiringly into the adjoining room, with its long rows of closet doors, and the drawers below them. There are 84 of the latter, mostly occupied with wood engravings, which have to be kept in a perfectly dry place. There are some 3,500 blocks in all. Of course they would burn up, in case of fire; but there are duplicates in Electroplate, in the vaults, which are held as

“originals.” The wood cuts are arranged in the same manner as are the Electrotypes, so that any one wanted can readily be found.

But to the closets you inquire about. We find them to be thirteen tall cases, each one divided into small “pigeon holes,” and each one containing a stock of an engraving used in some book that is published by the Society. On the fifth floor there are six similar closets, and the whole of them afford space for 1,600 engravings. The spaces are all labeled, and the engravings for each book are in a line by themselves.

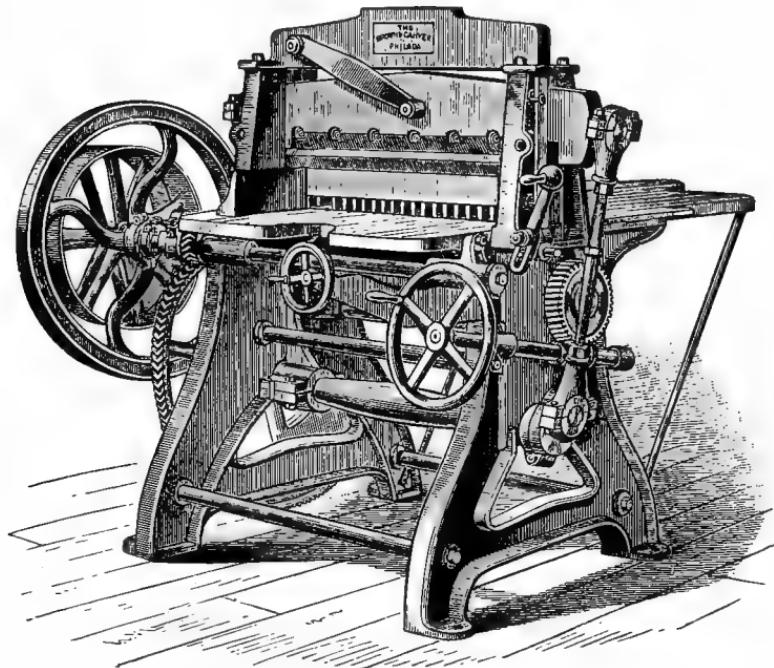
Passing now to the rear portion of this floor, we enter another “Sheet Room,” large, well-lighted, and full of the hum of active industry. Overhead are steam-pulleys, spinning around in a lively way. Almost as thick as bees in a hive, are women and girls with busy fingers folding the sheets of paper into book-forms. Against the wall is a “standing-press,” well braced, in which certain of the periodicals and books have to be pressed before the edges can be trimmed.

Yonder is a “Stabbing Machine” for small books of 48 pages, or over, which cannot be punctured by an ordinary needle, in the pro-



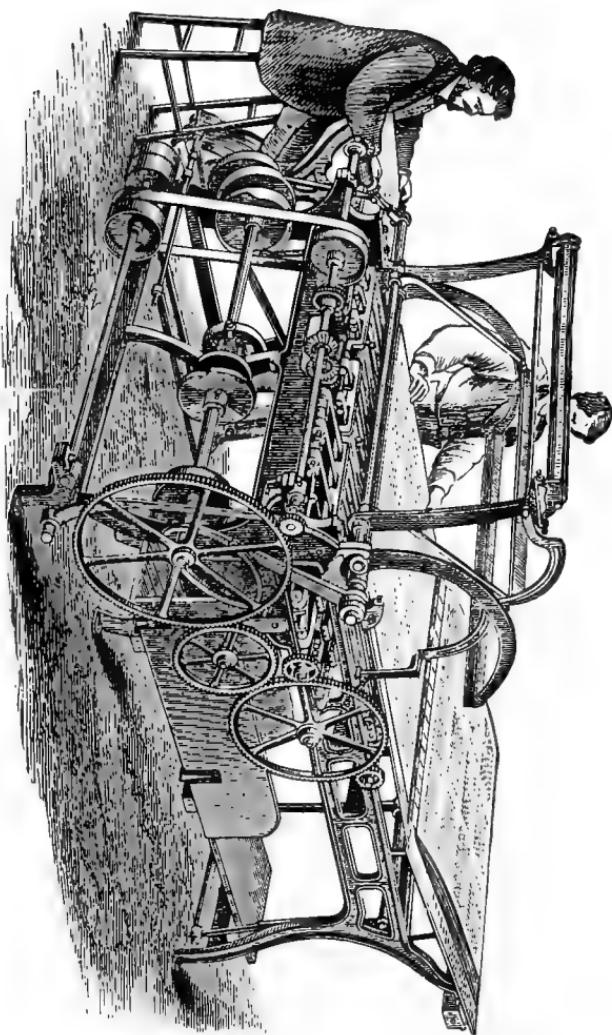
IMPROVED STANDING PRESS.

cess of stitching the sheets together before the cover is pasted on. Here, at one end of the room, are three ponderous Cutting Machines, whose crash and clatter fill the room. A gauge is set; handfuls of books are adjusted nicely and quickly; a wheel is set in motion which binds them firmly in position; a lever is moved,



BROWN AND CARVER CUTTING MACHINE.

and down comes the sharp knife, stopping automatically at the bottom, and springing back to its first position, revealing the smooth cut edges of the books in the grasp of the machine. Twenty thousand of either of the Quarterlies can be trimmed by one man in a single day.



CHAMBERS'S FOLDING AND PASTING MACHINE.

At the opposite end of the room is another machine, larger, not so noisy, but going through sundry motions. Our engraving will give a very good idea of it, though the one we are examining has no side attachment, as shown in the picture. It is a "Folding Machine." It is occupied in folding the "Young Reaper" and the "Sunlight." Four copies of the paper are printed on a sheet. In order to secure a perfect "register," that is, to have each page in an exactly corresponding space with its opposite, small "guide holes" are punctured in its first impression, by which the sheet is guided at its second impression, when the sheet is "backed." These "point holes" form the guide on the Folding Machine, and secure accuracy in the folding.

A long blade with serrated edges, attached to movable arms, descends upon the sheet, sending it through a slot in the upper bed, thus folding it once; thence it is caught by rollers, and carried to a second level; thence, by another movement, to a third level; and then to a fourth; each making one fold, and sending the sheet lower, until finally it is deposited in a box, open at one end, from which the sheets are removed at convenience. It works with great ease, and, in expert hands, can fold over 20,000 copies a day.

Where a sheet is folded into two leaves, or four pages, without reference to its size, it is called a "folio"; if into four leaves, or eight pages, it is called a "quarto" (or 4 to); if sixteen pages, an "octavo" (or 8 vo); twenty-four pages, a "duodecimo" (or 12 mo). In making up the forms, the pages are so arranged that they will follow each other consecutively when the sheet is properly folded. The first page of every sheet has a "signature," sometimes a letter,

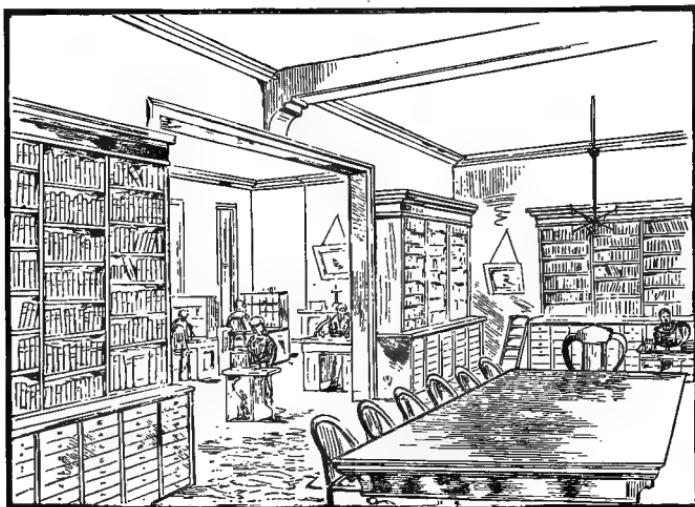
and sometimes a figure, by which its appropriate place is readily noted as the sheets are "gathered" into a book. As we pass out of this room, we think of the work there is involved from so many hands, and the painstaking that is necessary, in the production of a single volume, and may, perhaps, decide that we shall not hereafter judge too harshly if, perchance, we find in the books we read some trifling typographical error.



SECRETARIES' ROOM.

We now pass down the rear stairway, to the second floor, and come at once to the "Assembly Room," a large hall, 33x57 feet in size, and 16 feet high in the clear. The ceiling is paneled and neatly frescoed. The wood work is in hard woods. On the walls are portraits in oil of the Rev. Francis Wayland, D. D., Henry Holcombe, D. D.; Mr. John P. Crozer, and Mr. William Phelps, and some photographic views in Italy. Along one side are shelves containing a

Library, enclosed by glass doors. At one end, a glass case containing some curiosities from foreign heathen lands. A platform and numerous chairs completes the furnishing. The room is used for the Ministers' Conference, for the meetings of the Baptist Social Union, and for other purposes of a like character. The light is obtained from Sansom Street at one end, and from a light shaft at the other.



BOARD ROOM.

Next, is Number 11, the room occupied by the Secretaries. Here Dr. Griffith comes every day for a quiet conference with those in charge of various departments. A stenographer and type-writer finds constant occupation here.

The adjoining apartment, separated by folding doors, is the "Board Room," where the Board, and Committees of the Society,

hold their meetings. The Editorial Library, and the desk of the Assistant Editor, Rev. Dr. Anderson, are in this room.

Here, not improperly, we close our "Story of Six Decades." Through patient effort, self-denial, and the steady pursuit of a determined purpose, there shall some day be finished the foundations and pedestal for the colossal figure by which France shall enrich New York Harbor. When the structure is completed, men will point to it, with grateful pride, as an emblem of the fraternity of nations, and of the liberty that enlightens the world.

So, when those who in tears and agony; in self-denial that touched the inmost springs of life; in patient and never flagging zeal; in faith that fully accepted the promises of God—when those who so surely and faithfully laid the foundations of the Baptist Publication Society, and others who, by their munificence, helped to rear the grand superstructure, shall have passed to their eternal reward—far into the ages shall continue to stream the blessed light of God's glorious truth, its radiance gleaming in our own and foreign lands, and guiding wandering souls from the darkness of sin to the life and liberty found alone through our Lord Jesus Christ.

APPENDIX.

CONSTITUTION OF THE AMERICAN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY.

NAME.

ARTICLE I. The name of this Society shall be the "AMERICAN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY."

OBJECT.

ART. II. The object of this Society shall be to promote evangelical religion by means of the Bible, the Printing Press, Colportage, and the Sunday-school.

MEMBERSHIP.

ART. III. This Society shall be composed of Annual Members, Life Members, and Honorary Life Managers. Any person may become a member of this Society by paying annually the sum of five dollars; or any Regular Baptist Church, or Auxiliary Society, may appoint a member by the annual contribution of five dollars, and an additional member for each additional twenty dollars. Twenty dollars, paid in sums of not less than five dollars, shall be requisite to constitute a member for life; and fifty dollars paid at one time, or a sum which, in addition to any previous contribution, shall amount to fifty dollars, shall be requisite to constitute a manager for life.

OFFICERS.

ART. IV. The officers of this Society shall be a President, four Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Recording Secretary, Treasurer, and twenty-five Managers, who shall be elected annually by ballot, who together shall constitute a Board of Managers, one-half of whom may be ministers of the gospel.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

ART. V. The Board of Managers shall have power to appoint its own meetings; elect its own Chairman and Secretary; appoint an Editor or Editors; Standing and Special Committees; also, its Agents and Colporteurs; fill any vacancy which may occur in its own body, or in the office of Secretary or Treasurer; enact its own by-laws, *Provided, always*, they conform to this Constitution; assign the duties of the Secretary; superintend all publications of the Society; establish depositories; aid in the formation of Auxiliary Societies, and define their relations; and, in general, to watch over the interests, and transact the business of the Society. Five members shall constitute a quorum. The Board shall make an annual report to the Society.

TREASURER.

ART. VI. The Treasurer shall give bonds to such an amount as the Board may appoint; shall be under the direction of the Board; and shall make an annual report to the Society.

MEETINGS.

ART. VII. The Society shall meet annually, at such time and place as the Board of Managers may appoint. Special meetings of the Society may be called by the President or Secretary, upon application of the Board of Managers.

ELIGIBILITY TO APPOINTMENT.

ART. VIII. All the Officers, Managers, Agents, and Colporteurs of the Society shall be members in good standing in Regular Baptist Churches.

ALTERATIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

ART. IX. Alterations of this Constitution, proposed at a previous Annual Meeting, or recommended by the Board of Managers, may be made at the annual meeting, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

OFFICERS AND EDITORS.

PRESIDENTS.

Obadiah B. Brown, D. D.....	1824-26	Hon. James H. Duncan.....	1857-60
John L. Dagg, D. D.....	1827	William Phelps.....	1861-71
Elisha Cushman, D. D.....	1828-29	Sansom Talbot, D. D.....	1872
Wm. T. Brantly, D. D.....	1830-37	Hon. James L. Howard.....	1873-77
Geo. B. Ide, D. D.....	1838-41	Samuel A. Crozer.....	1878
Rufus Babcock, Jr., D. D.....	1842-43	George T. Hope.....	1879-81
Joseph H. Kennard, D. D.....	1844-54	E. L. Hedstrom.....	1882
Hon. Mason Brayman.....	1855-56	John H. Deane.....	1883-84

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Adams, Seymour W., D. D.....	1861-64	Boone, Levi D.....	1859-60
Alderson, L. A.....	1864	Booth, John.....	1840-44
Anderson, Martin B., LL. D.....	1854	Brantly, Wm. T., D. D.....	1827-29
Armitage, Thomas, D. D.....	1860-61	Brown, Joseph E.....	1883-84
Babcock, Rufus, Jr., D. D.....	1840-41	Bryce, John.....	1824
Baily, A. S.....	1840-44	Buck, Wm. C., D. D.....	1840-43
Bailey, Silas, D. D.....	1856-65	Caswell, Alexis, D. D.....	1856-65
Baker, Hon. A. L.....	1856, 1858-60	Charlton, Rev. Frederick.....	1856-58
Barton, David R.....	1848-54	Cheney, David B., D. D.....	1859-65
Batcheller, J.....	1851-54	Clarke, Miner G., D. D.....	1857-60
Beebee, Alexander M., LL. D.....	1843	Colver, Nathaniel, D. D.....	1860
Bellows, A. J., M. D.....	1853, 1854, 1856-59	Colby, Hon. Anthony.....	1856-61
Benedict, D., D. D.....	1861	Conant, John A.....	1840-44
Bleecker, Garret N.....	1851-58	Cornelius, Rev. Samuel.....	1825-26
Boardman, George D., D. D.....	1864-65	Cornell, Thomas.....	1875-77

Corwin, R. G.....	1853-54	Goodman, Edward.....	1880-84
Crane, Jas. C.....	1840	Going, Jonathan, D. D.....	1840-44
Crane, Wm.....	1840-44, 1852-54, 1864-65	Greene, Prof. Samuel S.....	1859
Creswell, Samuel J., D. D.....	1850-54, 1858-65	Green, T. P.....	1841
Croskey, Henry.....	1862-65	Greenough, B.....	1840-44
Crowell, Wm., D. D.....	1861	Gregory, John M., LL. D.....	1873-74
Crozer, John P.....	1851-65	Griggs, J. W.....	1864-65
Crozer, Samuel A.....	1866-77, 1879-84	Hague, Wm., D. D.....	1851-54
Cummings, E. E., D. D.....	1850	Harris, Hon. Ira.....	1854
Cuthbert, James H., D. D.....	1860	Harris, S. J.....	1862-63
Dagg, John L., D. D.....	1830-36, 1840-43	Harrison, John C., D. D.....	1842, 1859
Davies, J. M.....	1859-65	Hart, H. B.....	1862-65
Davis, Hon. Isaac.....	1840-49, 1857-65	Haskell, Samuel, D. D.....	1856-65
Davis, S.....	1862-65	Hedstrom, E. L.....	1880-81
Davis, George F.....	1865, 1876-78	Heck, J. M.....	1875
Davis, Mial.....	1873-74	Hinckley, F. E.....	1875-77
Day, Albert.....	1850-54	Holden, Charles N.....	1869
Day, Larkin B.....	1878	Hope, George T.....	1878
Deane, John H.....	1882	Howard, Hon. Jas. L.....	1872
Doane, W. Howard.....	1879	Humphrey, Friend.....	1853
Dowling, John, D. D.....	1852-54	Ide, Geo. B., D. D.....	1850-54, 1858-60
Draper, L. C.....	1861-65	Jayne, David, M. D.....	1854
Duncan, Hon. James H.....	1850-56	Jewell, Wilson, M. D.....	1859-60
Dunlevy, A. H.....	1856-60	Johnson, George J., D. D.....	1856-64
Eddy, Daniel C., D. D.....	1860-61	Jones, Wm. G.....	1840-42
Eddy, Herman J., D. D.....	1861	Jones, E. D.....	1870-72
Edwards, Benjamin F.....	1840-41	Keen, William W.....	1856-58, 1859-65
Ellyson, Hon. Henry K.....	1882	Kempton, George, D. D.....	1854
Everts, William W., D. D.....	1860-68	Kendrick, S. N.....	1850-54
Ewart, Hon. Thomas W.....	1855-61	Kennard, Jos. H., D. D.....	1837-43, 1855-65
Fleischmann, Rev. Konrad A....	1859-61	King, E. D.....	1844
Fletcher, Hon. Ryland.....	1859-65	La Coste, A. P.....	1840-44
Ford, J. M.....	1859-60	Lee, Franklin.....	1854, 1859-60
Foster, Thomas S.....	1853-54	Lemen, Jas.....	1842
Frost, James M.....	1844	Lincoln, Heman, D. D.....	1860
Gardiner, Richard, M. D.....	1856-60	Linnard, Hon. James M. 1850-54, 1856-61	
Gillette, A. D., D. D.....	1852-54, 1861	Loxley, Rev. Benjamin R	1857-60
Gillmore, Hon. Joseph A.....	1864-65	McDaniel, Jas.....	1840-44
Gillpatrick, J.....	1860		

McKean, Rev. John A.....	1860-65	Shadrach, Wm., D. D.....	1844
McPherson, William M.....	1853-54	Shailer, William H., D. D.	1856-61
Malcom, Howard, D. D.....	1851-54	Shepherd, J. H.....	1846-47
Malcom, Rev. Thos. S.....	1853, 1857-60	Sherwood, Adiel, D. D.....	1843-44
Marshall, J. H.....	1840-45	Simmons, James B., D. D.....	1861-65
Mason, J. M.....	1841	Smith, J. B.....	1840-44
Merrill, J. Warren.....	1866-71, 1878-81	Smith, Eli B., D. D.....	1856-60
Miter, M.....	1856-57	Stimson, Rev. H. K.....	1865
Morgan, Ebenezer.....	1883-84	Stow, Baron, D. D.....	1851-54
Murdock, Jas. N., D. D.....	1856-61	Taylor, Elisha E. L., D. D	1861
Orr, David.....	1840	Thomas, Rev. Archibald.....	1840-44
Owen, Ezra D.....	1842-44	Torbit, Rev. A. M.	1856-58
Pattison, Robert E., D. D.....	1840	Turpin, Rev. William H.....	1840-49
Peck, John M., D. D.....	1848-54	Upham, Jas., D. D.....	1861
Peddie, John, D. D.....	1879	Wattson, Thos	1845-54, 1857-65
Perkins, J. C.....	1842-44	Wayland, Francis, D. D.	1840-44, 1850-54
Perkins, Aaron, D. D.....	1861-63	Welch, Jas. E., D. D.....	1840-44, 1860
Pettit, William V.....	1860-61	Westover, Rev. J. T.....	1865
Phelps, Wm.....	1856-60	Willet, Rev. C.....	1863
Phelps, Sylvanus D., D. D.....	1859-65	Williams, Wm. R., D. D.....	1842-44
Pratt, J. C.....	1852-54	Williams, Hon. J. M. S.....	1857-65
Quincey, Josiah.....	1840-44	Wilson, Jas.....	1848-50
Randall, Jas	1872-74	Wilson, Franklin, D. D.....	1866-71
Rhees, Morgan J., D. D.....	1843-44	Wilson, D. M.....	1856-65
Rider, Hiram.....	1840-43	Winter, Thos., D. D.....	1852-54
Robinson, Ezekiel G., D. D.....	1850-52	Withers, John.....	1852-54
Runyan, Hon. Peter P.....	1843, 1856-61	Woolsey, Rev. James J.....	1844
		Wording, J. E.....	1860

MANAGERS.

Abbott, Charles F.....	1853-84	Babcock, Rufus, D. D.....	1837-39
Aldrich, Rev. J.....	1842-43	Ballantine, Wm.....	1828-32
Anderson, G. W., D. D.....	1848-49, 1860-84	Banes, Charles H.....	1873-82
Armitage, Thomas, D. D.....	1883-84	Bebee, G. W.....	1841
Ashton, Rev. Wm. E.....	1827-28, 1830-34	Beidleman, R. A.....	1841
Ashton, Geo. H.....	1865	Bennett, E. A.....	1843

Boardman, G. D., D. D.....	1866, 1868-74	Dickerson, J. S., D. D.....	1860
Brantly, Wm. T., D. D.....	1854, 1857-61	Dickinson, E. W., D. D.....	1842, 1844, 1846
Brower, D.....	1845-50	Dodge, J. R.....	1830-32
Brown, Daniel.....	1826	Dodge, Rev. Daniel.....	1839-44
Brown, Thomas	1829	Dorman, William.....	1827
Bucknell, William.....	1841-84	Dowling, J., D. D.....	1855
Bucknell, Wm. Rufus.....	1870-74		
Burnett, E. S.....	1850-54	Eddy, D. C., D. D.....	1868-64
Burrows, J. L., D. D.....	1841-54	Eldridge, Jas. H.....	1867-69
Bussier, D. P.....	1844	Ellis, John.....	1887
Butcher, Washington.....	1859, 1868-69	Everts, Rev. J. B.....	1842
Callaghan, George.....	1868-84	Fendall, Rev. E. D.....	1860
Cassady, P. H	1847-74	Fenner, R.....	1838-40
Castle, J. H., D. D.....	1859-72	Fleischmann, Rev. K. A.....	1854
Caswell, Alexis, D. D.....	1825-26	Fletcher, Rev. Leonard	1833-34
Cathcart, W., D. D.....	1860-88	Ford, Isaac.....	1844-51, 1855-63
Cawood, Daniel.....	1825-26	Ford, William.....	1841
Charlton, Rev. F.....	1854	Foster, T. S.....	1851-52
Chase, Ira, D. D.....	1825	Galusha, Elijah.....	1845
Cheney, D. B., D. D.....	1853-58	Gamble, John K	1846-47
Clark, David.....	1840-41	Gardiner, Richard, M. D.....	1839-41
Clarke, M. G., D. D.....	1851-56	Garrett, W. E.....	1835-39
Cone, Jos.....	1830	George, Chas.....	1844-45
Cooper, Rev. George.....	1875-80	Gibson, Jos.....	1824-26
Covel, Rev. E.....	1843	Gillette, A. D., D. D.....	1836-51
Creswell, S. J., D. D.....	1842, 1849, 1855-57	Gillette, Rev. P. D.....	1836
Creswell, Samuel J.....	1884	Gray, Rev. Isaac.....	1861
Croskey, Henry.....	1866-77	Green, Rev. H. K.....	1826
Crozer, J. P.....	1851-65	Griffith, B., D. D.....	1852-56
Crozer, G. K.....	1866-84	Griffith, Rev. T. S.....	1865
Crozer, Samuel A.....	1862-84	Griswold, R. W., D. D.....	1843-45
Cushman, Elisha, D. D.....	1827	Gubelmann, Rev. J. S.....	1870-84
Cushman, Robert W., D. D.....	1828-38		
Cuthbert, J. H., D. D.....	1855-59	Hacker, George.....	1827
Dagg, J. L., D. D.....	1828-29	Hall, Edwin	1866-67
Day, Rev. Henry, D. D.....	1855-59	Hansell, William S.....	1827-34, 1837-42,
Davis, John.....	1827-45		1853, 1856, 1864
Davis, J. C.....	1836-55, 1857-65	Hansell, Wm. F., D. D.....	1854, 1855, 1862-71
Dennis, Rev. William L.....	1846-48	Harrison, John C., D. D.....	1845-48
Dennisson, B. F.....	1884	Hayhurst, Rev. I. W.....	1840-41
		Henson, P. S., D. D... ..	1861-82

Hewson, John.....	1827-29	Lee, George.....	1841-42
Higgins, Rev. George....	1840-42, 1845-48	Levy, E. M., D. D.....	1850-58
Hillegas, J. K.....	1880	Levy, John P.....	1859-67
Hinman, D. B.....	1833-37, 1854	Lewis, S. G.	1869
Hires, Rev. W. D.....	1849	Lincoln, T. O., D. D.....	1842-44
Hopper, H. S.....	1884	Lincoln, Heman, D. D.....	1850-52
Hornberger, L. P., D. D.....	1871-84	Lincoln, H. E.	1862-63
Hoskinson, T. J.....	1873-84	Linnard, Jas. M.....	1836, 1839-43, 1846
Hoyt, Wayland, D. D.....	1883-84	Loud, Philologus.....	1829
Huggens; Rev. Samuel.....	1887	Loxley, Rev. Benjamin R.....	1839
Hutton, Isaac G.....	1825-26	Lynd, Samuel W., D. D.....	1824-26
		MacArthur, Robt. S., D. D.....	1883
Ide, G. B., D. D.....	1842-49	Malcom, Howard, D. D.....	1827, 1850
Irving, James.....	1879-84	Mann, William	1864-66
James, Israel E.....	1835-36	Maylin, Jos.....	1827-33
Jarman, Reuben.....	1828-29	Meehan, John S.....	1825-26
Jayne, David, M. D.....	1841-49	Miles, Rev. George I.....	1847-58
Jeffery, R., D. D.....	1858-60, 1862-65	Miller, E. W.....	1857
Jewell, Wilson, M. D.....	1830, 1836, 1838-40,	Moss, Lemuel, D. D.....	1873-74
	1845-47, 1850-58	Mulford, John.....	1830-38
Johnson, Reuben.....	1824	Mulford, H. J.	1867-84
Johnson, James.....	1825-26	Mustin, John.....	1850
Jones, Rev. David.....	1827-38	McCloud, George.....	1827
Jones, John.....	1837-41	McKean, Rev. J. A.....	1849-53, 1856-59
Jones, H. G.....	1860-84	Myers, Thomas A.....	1844
		Nugent, George.....	1861-83
Keen, Charles B.....	1878-84	Outlaw, George	1825
Keen, W. W.....	1866-71	Patton, W.	1859
Keen, W. W., M. D	1872-88	Peck, James B.....	1843
Kennard, Jos. H., D. D.....	1827-28, 1832-36,	Peddie, John, D. D.....	1871-78
	1866	Peltz, G. A., D. D.....	1867-70
Kennard, Rev. J. S.....	1867-71	Pendleton, J. M., D. D.....	1866-84
Kempton, Geo., D. D.....	1845-52	Perry, Rev. G. B.....	1831-32
Ketcham, Rev. F. W.....	1842, 1848	Peters, Rev. J. H.....	1857-59
Keyes, Rev. C. B.....	1888-40	Pettit, W. V	1852-58
Keyser, Chas., D. D.....	1870-72	Randolph, W., D. D.....	1859-62, 1867, 1869-70
Kitts, Rev. Thos. J.....	1827-28, 1830-32	Rawlings, Thomas.....	1844-54
Knowles, Jas. D., D. D.....	1824-25	Reed, Jacob.....	1835-40, 1844
Knowles, L.....	1838-42	Reed, Enoch S.....	1843
Lee, Franklin.....	1836, 1843-44, 1846-53,		
	1857-58		

Reed, G. W.....	1849	Taylor, Jos.....	1836
Reed, Isaac.....	1833-54	Taylor, Rev. T. R.....	1850-53
Rees, Rev. Geo. E.....	1884	Thaw, Joseph.....	1824
Remington, Rev. S.....	1852-53	Thomas, Erasmus, M. D.....	1827-32
Reynolds, Enoch.....	1824-25	Thomas, Rev. B. D., D. D.....	1873-82
Reynolds, Jos.....	1831-38	Thomas, Jesse B., D. D.....	1883-84
Rice, Rev. Luther.....	1826	Tolman, Thomas.....	1858-65
Richards, William H.....	1828-37	Trevor, John B.....	1834-38, 1842
Rhees, Morgan J., D. D.....	1831	Tucker, Levi, D. D.....	1834-35
Robinson, Rev. Willard H.....	1884	Tucker, Rev. C.....	1850
Rowland, A. J., D. D.....	1875-84	Ustick, Stephen.....	1825-26
Sage, Rev. A. J.....	1869	Vandervier, J. M.....	1850
Saxton, Rev. J. B.....	1850-51	Van Dusen, S. B.....	1850-60
Sexton, J. W.....	1859-60	Vandyke, W.....	1833-34, 1837-38
Sexton, Silas W.....	1827	Wait, Samuel.....	1825-26
Shadrach, Wm., D. D.....	1838, 1841, 1845-47	Walton, J.....	1848
Sheppard, Jos.....	1837	Warne, J. A., D. D.....	1838-39
Sherborne, T. P.....	1835-38	Watson, T.....	1843-44, 1855-56, 1866-71
Shoemaker, Robert.....	1857	Webb, G. S., D. D.....	1845-46
Shoemaker, W. M.....	1875-77	Webster, P.....	1833-34
Simmons, J. B., D. D.....	1866	Welch, J. E., D. D.....	1847-48
Smith, John H.....	1829	Weston, H. G., D. D.....	1868-84
Smith, Rev. J. Hyatt.....	1825, 1860-66	Wheat, Rev. A. C.....	1855-56
Smith, J. Wheaton, D. D.....	1854-81	White, Thomas.....	1844
Snyder, W. Frederick.....	1875-84	Wilder, Rev. William.....	1855-68
Staughton, William, D. D.....	1824-26	Williams, Rev. C. C.....	1843-44
Staughton, Jas. M., M. D.....	1825-26	Wilson, C. A.....	1845
Steinmetz, Adam.....	1856	Winter, Thomas, D. D.....	1850-51
Stevens, John S.....	1878-84	Woolsey, Rev. J. J.....	1836-37
Stewart, David T.....	1839	Wynn, Isaac C., D. D.....	1883-84
Stout, J. W.....	1870-77		
Stow, Baron, D. D.....	1826		
Swope, George.....	1835, 1839, 1840-43		

GENERAL AGENTS OR SECRETARIES.

George Wood.....	1824-26	Rev. Thos. S. Malcom.....	1846-52
Rev. Noah Davis.....	1827-30	Kendall Brooks, D. D. (<i>Associate</i>)	1852
Rev. Ira M. Allen.....	1831-38	Heman Lincoln, D. D.....	1853
Morgan J. Rhees, D. D.....	1840-42	Wm. Shadrach, D. D.....	1854-56
John M. Peck, D. D.....	1843-45	Benjamin Griffith, D. D.....	1857-84

SUNDAY SCHOOL SECRETARY.

Warren Randolph, D. D.....1871-77.

MISSIONARY SECRETARY.

George J. Johnson, D. D.....1878-84.

BIBLE SECRETARY.

C. C. Bitting, D. D.....1883-84.

OFFICE SUNDAY SCHOOL EDITOR.

C. R. Blackall, M. D.....1883-84.

BUSINESS AND DEPOSITORIES.

O. W. Spratt.....1884.

TREASURERS.

Rev. Luther Rice.....	1824-25	James S. Dickerson.....	1857-59
Enoch Reynolds.....	1826	Washington Butcher.....	1860-61
Samuel Huggins.....	1827-36	Wm. V. Pettit.....	1862-82
Wm. W. Keen.....	1827-55	Charles H. Banes.....	1883-84
Charles B. Keen.....	1856		

RECORDING SECRETARIES.

Isaac G. Hutton.....	1824	Levi Knowles Jr.....	1843-45
Joseph Thaw.....	1825-26	Clement A. Wilson.....	1846-53
Philologus Loud.....	1827-28	John Hanna.....	1854
Morgan J. Rhees, D. D.....	1829-30	Geo. C. Baldwin, D. D.....	1855-62
Wilson Jewell, M. D.....	1831-32; 41	Rev. James Cooper.....	1863-69, 1878-79
William Ford.....	1833-40	Horatio Gates Jones.....	1870-77
A. P. Drew.....	1842	J. Howard Gendell.....	1880-84

DEPOSITORY AGENTS.

John S. Meehan.....	1824-25	B. B. Willis (Assistant Agent).....	1836
Baron Stow.....	1826	Rev. Benj. R. Loxley.....	1844-56
David Clark.....	1827-28	James S. Dickerson.....	1857-59

From 1829 to 1843 inclusive, the General Agent or Secretary acted also as Depositary. In 1860 the work of the Depositary was again assigned to the Secretary, who from that time has continued to discharge the duties.

DISTRICT SECRETARIES.

Rev. Francis Smith.....	1864-65	Rev. D. C. Litchfield.....	1873-74
Rev. Silas Illsley.....	1864-70	Andrew Pollard, D. D.....	1874-84
Rev. Sidney Dyer, P.H. D.....	1864-80	Rev. S. T. Livermore.....	1874
G. J. Johnson, D. D.....	1864-76	Rev. James Waters.....	1874-76
Rev. J. W. Stone	1865-68	Rev. H. K. Stimson.....	1875
Rev. J. N. Sykes.....	1866	Jay S. Backus, D. D.....	1876
C. R. Blackall, M. D.....	1867-69	Rev. D. T. Morrill.....	1876-77
Rev. W. C. Van Meter.....	1869	Rev. Frank Remington.....	1879-82
Rev. H. Daniels	1869	M. T. Sumner, D. D.....	1879-80
Rev. W. C. Child.....	1870-72	G. M. Vanderlip.....	1880-83
Rev. F. G. Thearle.....	1870-80	Rev. A. H. Lung.....	1882-84
Rufus Babcock, D. D.....	1871-72	James Lisk, D. D.....	1883-84

BRANCH MANAGERS.

BOSTON.

Howard Gannett.....	1870-72
George H. Springer.....	1873-84

NEW YORK.

U. D. Ward.....	1869-72
Charles T. Evans.....	1873
George M. Vanderlip.....	1874-78
C. R. Blackall, M. D.....	1879-80

O. W. Spratt.....	1881-83
T. R. Jones.....	1884

ST. LOUIS.

G. J. Johnson, D. D.....	1869-75
Lewis E. Kline.....	1876-84

CHICAGO.

C. R. Blackall, M. D.....	1869-79
Rev. F. G. Thearle.....	1880-84

EDITORS.

VOLUME AND TRACT PUBLICATIONS.		OUR LITTLE ONES.
J. Newton Brown, D. D.....	1850-59	C. R. Blackall, M. D..... 1873-82
B. Griffith, D. D.....	1860-84	Miss May F. McKean..... 1883-84
Geo. W. Anderson, D. D. (Acting Editor).....	1864-84	
NATIONAL BAPTIST.		YOUNG REAPER.
Kendall Brooks, D. D.....	1865-68	B. Griffith, D. D..... 1857-84
Lemuel Moss, D. D.....	1868-72	
H. L. Wayland, D. D.....	1872-82	
BAPTIST QUARTERLY.		SUNLIGHT.
L. E. Smith, D. D.....	1867-68	B. Griffith, D. D..... 1882-84
H. G. Weston, D. D.....	1869-77	
PRIMARY AND INTERMEDIATE HELPS.		OUR YOUNG PEOPLE.
Mrs. M. G. Kennedy.....	1875-84	A. J. Rowland, D. D..... 1881-84
ADVANCED QUARTERLY.		HOME CIRCLE.
C. R. Blackall, M. D.....	1879-81	Rev. P. L. Jones..... 1882-84
Rev. J. W. Willmarth.....	1882-83	
E. G. Taylor, D. D.....	1884	
SENIOR QUARTERLY.		BAPTIST TEACHER.
A. J. Rowland, D. D.....	1884	George A. Peltz, D. D..... 1870-72
		Poindexter S. Henson, D. D..... 1873-84
BAPTIST SUPERINTENDENT.		
		C. R. Blackall, M. D..... 1884

APPENDIX.

TABLE OF RECEIPTS

YEAR.	BENEVOLENT.	BUSINESS.	TOTAL.
1824-25	... ....	\$ 373.80	\$ 373.80
1825-26	.....	636.53	636.53
1826-27	.....	800.11	800.11
1827-28	.....	3,158.04	3,158.04
1828-29	85.06	5,171.70	5,256.76
1829-30	134.20	5,402.19	5,536.39
1830-31	50.70	3,043.39	3,094.09
1831-32	75.55	4,430.79	4,506.34
1832-33	156.86	5,056.41	5,213.27
1833-34	238.20	5,888.77	6,126.97
10 years.	740.57	33,961.73	34,702.30
Average.	74.05	3,396.17	3,470.23
1834-35	674.70	5,708.81	6,383.51
1835-36	1,560.22	6,774.67	8,334.89
1836-37	2,013.83	7,201.90	9,215.73
1837-38	1,130.55	8,871.96	10,002.51
1838-39	1,054.18	8,169.08	9,223.26
1839-40	747.52	7,505.19	8,252.71
1840-41	390.85	10,405.63	10,796.48
1841-42	58.00	10,781.98	10,839.98
1842-43	78.00	7,265.74	7,343.74
1843-44	116.47	11,035.13	11,151.60
10 years.	7,824.32	83,720.09	91,544.41
Average.	782.43	8,372.00	9,154.44
1844-45	121.45	16,860.55	16,982.00
1845-46	1,149.15	18,115.96	19,265.11
1846-47	2,138.88	18,931.90	21,070.78
1847-48	1,763.22	16,331.54	18,094.76
1848-49	2,500.00	18,661.01	21,161.01
1849-50	3,113.90	21,425.85	24,539.75
1850-51	3,096.09	37,248.09	40,344.18
1851-52	2,148.90	35,904.15	38,053.05
1852-53	3,154.70	36,661.96	39,816.66
1853-54	4,662.71	43,240.93	47,903.64
10 years.	23,849.00	263,381.94	287,230.94
Average.	2,384.90	26,338.19	28,723.09

DURING SIXTY YEARS.

YEAR.	BENEVOLENT.	BUSINESS.	TOTAL.
1854-55	13,135.61	38,529.64	51,665.25
1855-56	13,879.07	38,056.01	51,935.08
1856-57	11,278.01	34,516.83	45,794.84
1857-58	14,072.17	42,146.21	56,218.38
1858-59	18,887.34	61,362.42	80,249.76
1859-60	16,619.03	49,937.26	66,556.29
1860-61	15,087.14	69,695.87	84,783.01
1861-62	13,968.63	42,279.78	56,248.41
1862-63	15,849.38	48,339.00	64,188.38
1863-64	31,100.77	77,373.00	108,473.77
10 years.	163,877.15	502,236.02	666,113.17
Average	16,387.71	50,223.60	66,611.31
1864-65	33,734.29	118,361.39	152,095.68
1865-66	47,778.11	124,845.12	172,623.23
1866-67	91,852.61	144,670.59	236,523.20
1867-68	43,302.06	179,830.98	223,133.04
1868-69	45,076.75	218,048.64	258,125.39
1869-70	67,284.19	237,714.91	304,999.10
1870-71	57,709.60	256,749.08	314,458.68
1871-72	51,114.01	316,981.44	368,045.45
1872-73	79,770.46	324,051.36	403,821.82
1873-74	70,899.88	359,955.05	430,854.93
10 years	588,521.96	2,276,158.56	2,864,680.52
Average.	58,852.19	227,615.85	286,468.05
1874-75	62,555.11	355,148.88	417,703.99
1875-76	62,028.82	490,364.63	552,393.45
1876-77	55,135.35	333,831.34	388,966.69
1877-78	40,551.60	264,058.66	304,610.26
1878-79	57,040.17	278,373.48	335,413.65
1879-80	68,293.50	281,270.96	349,564.46
1880-81	94,317.15	326,820.58	421,137.73
1881-82	103,784.16	345,616.43	449,400.59
1882-83	122,246.69	399,673.07	521,919.16
1883-84	154,662.46	428,295.12	582,957.58
10 years.	820,614.41	3,503,453.15	4,324,067.56
Average.	82,061.44	350,345.31	432,406.75

APPENDIX.

TABLE SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS,

YEARS.	Alabama.	Arizona.	Arkansas.	California.	Colorado.	Connecticut.	Dakota.	Delaware.	District of Columbia.	Florida.	Georgia.	Illinois.	Indiana.	Indian Territory.	Iowa.	Idaho.	Kansas.	Kentucky.	Louisiana.	Maine.	Maryland.	Massachusetts.	Michigan.	Minnesota.	Mississippi.	Missouri.	Nevada.
1840-41																											
1841-42																											
1842-43																											
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1875-76																											
1876-77																											
1877-78																											
1878-79	1																										
1879-80	1																										
1880-81	6																										
1881-82	9																										
1882-83	16	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	15	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	5	4	3	2	1	3	4	
1883-84	22	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	15	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	5	4	3	2	1	3	4	6	
TOTAL.	55	2	17	8	19	16	9	16	7	10	48	5	159	60	7	87	29	51	24	34	17	33	73	44	33	137	13

NOTE.—This table includes all the Workers that can be definitely located.

APPENDIX.

137

BY STATES, EACH YEAR, FROM 1840 TO 1884.

The total number as given in the Summary, on page 133, is 2,132.

ISSUES DURING SIXTY YEARS.

Year.	No. of New Publications.	Copies of Periodicals Issued.	Total 18mo. Pages.	Year.	No. of New Publications.	Copies of Periodicals Issued.	Total 18mo. Pages.
1824-25	19		1,392,000	1854-55	44	10,000	32,669,000
1825-26	5		960,000	1855-56	27		18,478,293
1826-27	15	12,000	1,760,000	1856-57	38	50,000	25,038,000
1827-28	4	12,000	6,748,000	1857-58	48	740,000	65,262,000
1828-29	19	12,000	12,936,000	1858-59	38	788,000	54,976,300
1829-30	26	12,000	10,638,000	1859-60	52	1,154,200	73,126,900
1830-31	16	12,000	5,610,000	1860-61	43	1,192,000	75,038,668
1831-32	14	18,000	13,036,320	1861-62	41	1,065,000	42,088,000
1832-33	7	18,000	3,324,000	1862-63	42	1,174,500	58,765,470
1833-34	10	18,000	7,595,000	1863-64	86	1,227,500	68,416,375
Total.	135	114,000	63,999,320	Total.	454	7,401,200	503,859,006
Average.	13	11,400	6,399,932	Average.	45	740,120	50,385,900
1834-35	7	22,200	11,354,872	1864-65	27	1,447,000	99,997,150
1835-36	16	20,000	15,120,000	1865-66	58	1,888,950	120,936,417
1836-37	9	19,800	14,237,800	1866-67	33	2,517,200	171,037,450
1837-38	3	40,000	8,237,640	1867-68	61	2,979,536	212,320,886
1838-39	1	44,000	8,027,948	1868-69	49	3,319,132	222,845,020
1839-40	6	46,800	7,517,804	1869-70	36	4,309,328	261,772,602
1840-41	6	161,200	15,854,208	1870-71	19	5,413,669	269,921,429
1841-42	12	171,600	16,439,912	1871-72	15	6,591,464	369,121,076
1842-43	5	156,000	12,841,360	1872-73	48	6,861,786	331,133,434
1843-44	7	130,000	12,457,526	1873-74	35	7,808,418	330,813,542
Total.	72	811,600	122,089,070	Total.	381	43,126,483	2,392,898,606
Average.	7	81,160	12,208,907	Average.	38	4,313,648	239,289,860
1844-45	14	130,000	24,26+,113	1874-75	21	9,359,911	334,864,756
1845-46	17	7,000	18,628,482	1875-76	18	10,144,176	222,246,628
1846-47	5	17,500	9,577,000	1876-77	21	9,689,362	329,116,586
1847-48	5	20,000	19,630,000	1877-78	22	9,501,880	305,727,245
1848-49	8	20,000	10,793,500	1878-79	7	20,631,368	332,598,004
1849-50	19	20,000	10,384,000	1879-80	41	20,457,874	364,635,025
1850-51	22	20,000	26,178,200	1880-81	34	20,817,026	509,120,748
1851-52	43	32,400	17,884,400	1881-82	29	24,297,462	589,589,446
1852-53	79	26,000	39,274,000	1882-83	44	25,690,682	659,502,199
1853-54	53	20,000	45,097,000	1883-84	34	24,219,468	687,615,902
Total.	265	312,900	221,710,695	Total.	271	174,809,209	4,335,106,539
Average.	26	31,290	22,171,069	Average.	27	17,480,920	433,510,653

SUMMARY FOR SIXTY YEARS.

Number of Missionaries of Various Classes.....	2,132
Days of Service.....	871,000
Miles Traveled.....	4,429,029
Books Sold.....	351,879
Books Given Away.....	112,421
Pages of Tracts Distributed.....	12,336,961
Sermons and Addresses Delivered.....	687,484
Prayer Meetings Held.....	68,042
Families Visited.....	862,389
Persons Baptized.....	16,441
Churches Constituted.....	615
Sunday-schools Organized.....	5,931
Institutes, etc., Held and Addressed.....	7,043
Sunday-schools Aided by Donations.....	10,996
Pastors and Ministerial Students Aided with Grants for their Libraries	4,318

The number of Missionaries stated above is greater than that in the itemized Table given on pages 136 and 137. The discrepancy is caused by the fact that in the early years an exact record as to the distribution of workers was not kept. The Tables show the facts so far as they could be obtained in detail.

CONDITIONAL FUNDS.

William Hawkins Fund.....	\$31,000.00
Mrs. Gray Pacific Coast Fund.....	20,000.00
J. V. Ambler Memorial Fund.....	11,000.00
Joel S. Barnes Fund.....	4,000.00
Benjamin Barber Fund.....	100.00
Mrs. S. J. Johnson Fund	100.00
Amy A. Sheaff Fund	800.00
George Sleeper Memorial Fund.....	10,000.00
Grace Fiske Fund	500.00
Abbie Fiske Fund.....	500.00
J. W. Danenhower Fund.....	1,000.00
Benjamin and Lucinda Bonney Fund.....	5,000.00
Mrs. M. A. Ehlers Fund.....	1,000.00
L. J. Hanchette Fund.....	1,000.00
Emily Peaslee Fund.....	1,200.00
Tower W. Craine Fund.....	1,000.00
Mrs. M. A. Craine Fund.....	1,000.00
W. S. Pomeroy Fund	1,000.00
Rhoda Darling Fund.....	3,000.00
S. Simpson Fund.....	2,000.00
Mrs. Jane R. Hatch Fund.....	1,000.00
Garrett Clawson Fund.....	1,000.00
Hannah G. Quick Fund...	200.00
E. A. Eliza Dickinson Fund.....	500.00
Susan Blackman Fund.....	200.00
Andrew Dodge Fund.....	1,200.00
Mrs. Jane Wood Fund.....	3,000.00
John P. Wassell Fund.....	2,000.00
Maggie Morford Fund.....	500.00
Margaret Van Vleet Fund.....	200.00
Charles H. Nichols Fund.....	3,000.00
Merriman Book Fund.....	1,600.00
M. E. Gray Fund.....	15,000.00
Harriet L. Fisher Fund.....	1,000.00
Barrows Memorial Fund.....	200.00
J. L. Allen Fund.....	5,000.00
Total.....	\$130,800.00

INVESTED PERMANENT FUNDS.

Crozer Sunday-school Library Fund.....	\$ 11,000.00
For Libraries, and other Helps to Sunday-schools.	
Crozer Ministers' Library Fund.....	10,000.00
For Grants of Libraries to Baptist Pastors.	
John P. Crozer Memorial Fund.....	50,000.00
For Grants of Libraries to Colored Sunday-schools; Colored Ministers; Colored Students.	
Harriet M. Bucknell Memorial Fund.....	10,000.00
For Grants to New Sunday-schools, each school aided to pur- chase at least \$10.00 additional.	
Ministers' Library Fund.....	3,000.00
For Grants of Libraries to Baptist Ministers.	
Samuel Patton Colporteur Fund	2,000.00
For Support of Colporteurs.	
Richard Fletcher Colporteur Fund	5,500.00
For Support of Colporteurs.	
Benjamin Pike, Jr., Colporteur Fund	4,000.00
For Support of Colporteurs.	
William Jacobs Church Fund.....	1,000.00
For Grants to Churches and Congregations.	
Isaac Davis Fund.....	8,000.00
For Grants of Tracts, etc., to Baptist Ministers.	
Mary T. Taylor Tract Fund.....	250.00
For Grants of Tracts.	
Mary G. Barney Memorial Fund.....	2,500.00
For Grants of the Society's Publications.	

Permanent Bible Fund.....	10,000.050
For Free Distribution of the Scriptures.	
General Tract Fund.....	1,000.00
For Grants of Tracts and Books.	
George J. Sherman Colporteur Fund.....	500.00
For Support of Colporteurs.	
Gardner Chilson Book and Tract Fund.....	40,000.00
For Grants of Books and Tracts.	
Maryland Missionary Fund	1,000.00
For Missionary Work in the State of Maryland.	
Elizabeth A. Lyon Fund.....	600.00
For Grants of Sunday-school Lesson Helps.	
William Bucknell Centennial Fund.....	50,000.00
For Grants of Bibles, Testaments, and other Publications.	
Vincent Church Fund.....	76.28
For Books and Tracts to the Vincent, Pa., Baptist Church.	
Religious Newspaper Fund.....	400.00
For Religious Newspapers to Baptist Ministers.	
May T. Randall Memorial Fund.....	25.00
For Grants of Testaments to Destitute Sunday-schools.	
Jonathan Davis Colporteur Fund	2,300.00
For Support of Colporteurs.	
Theron Fiske Colporteur Fund.....	2,500.00
For Support of Colporteurs.	
Ten Thousand Dollar Fund.	10,000.00
For Grants of the Society's Publications.	
 Total.....	\$230,701.28

FORM OF AGREEMENT.

CONDITIONAL DONATIONS.

WHEREAS,.....of.....and State of....., desires to give to the American Baptist Publication Society, the sum of.....in consideration of which, the said Society agrees to pay interest thereon for.....natural life.....
.....at the rate of.....per cent., payable semi-annually, on the first days of.....

NOW, THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH: That the said.....hereby agrees to give to the American Baptist Publication Society the sum of.....and the American Baptist Publication Society hereby agrees,

First: To faithfully appropriate the money so paid them by said.....to the proper work of the Society.

Secondly: To pay to said.....semi-annually, on the first days of.....for, and during the term of.....natural life,.....

a sum equivalent to the interest upon the donation, at the rate of.....a year.

And as this provision is made for the sole benefit of.....

....., personally, it is understood and agreed that all such payments of interest shall cease upon.....death, and that any such sums as shall have already accrued, due to the said....., but remain in the Society's treasury, uncalled for by.....shall then revert and belong to said Society.

IN WITNESS whereof, the said.....has hereunto set.....hand and seal, and the said Society has caused their Corporate Seal to be hereunto affixed. And this agreement, signed by the Chairman of the Board, and the Secretary, this.....day of....., in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and.....

IN THE PRESENCE OF

{ L. S. }

{ L. S. }

FORMS.—LEGACIES AND BEQUESTS.

FORM OF LEGACY.

"I give and bequeath to the *American Baptist Publication Society*, located in the city of Philadelphia, the sum of dollars, to be appropriated to the purposes of said Society, under the direction of the Board of Managers."

FORM OF BEQUEST OF LANDS, HOUSES, ETC.

"I also give, bequeath, and devise to the *American Baptist Publication Society*, located in the city of Philadelphia, one certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon standing (*here describe the premises with exactness*), to be held and possessed by said Society, their successors and assigns forever, for the purposes specified in the *Act of Incorporation*."

ATTESTATION OF WILLS.

The Will should be attested by three witnesses [in some States three are required—in other States only two], who should write against their names their places of residence [if in cities, their street and number]. The following form of attestation will answer for every State in the Union: "Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the said [A. B.] as his last Will and Testament, in the presence of us, who, at the request of the said [A. B.] and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses." In some States, it is required that the Will should be made at least two months before the death of the testator.

A STORY
OF
SIX DECADES